History of Chiropractic

by Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C.

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CHAPTER I.

PREPARING FOR THE START.

During "Our 100 Years of Progress" Medicine Held almost Complete Sway - Allopathy chief In control - Anaesthetics - Surgery - Setting in 1895.

During the "100 years Of Progress," in our own country, which has challenged the history of. the world for any other period of ten or even twenty times as long, nothing had advanced so slowly as had the so-called science of health and disease.

Aside from the so-called science of medicine itself, nothing had advanced more slowly In any department, than had scientific investigation of the human body, specifically comprehended under the terms, Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology.

The only discoveries in the so-called science of medicine, worthy of mention during the so-called "100 years of progress," had been the adoption of anaesthetics, which occurred in the neighborhood of 1850. Anaesthetics had been adopted from their experimental and somewhat comical uses, to a definite and specific use in dentistry and surgery; and had later on been used with other narcotics, to allay pain in almost every phase of abnormality.

Subsequent developments have shown that the value of the various discoveries which led to this latter adoption, is very questionable indeed; for it is apparent that even up to this time the widespread use of narcotics and anaesthetics have resulted in more destruction than would have occurred in the human family in the same length of time without them.

During the entire Century mentioned, medicine held almost exclusive sway, and that department of it called Allopathy, maintained almost complete domination of the entire field of medicine.

However, there was very much unrest in medicine, which had brought to the fore factions in that profession. The first of these, worthy of mention, was Homeopathy, which did not differ greatly from Allopathy except in the attenuation of dosage, because it administered much the same kinds of drugs; however, following out the slogan, "similia similbus curantur."

Following on the heels of Homeopathy came that other subdivision called Eclectic; the principal slogan of which was, and is, that its followers "elect" to use any medicine which they see fit, and which the practitioner thinks is symptomatically indicated in the case.

Since that time, many other subdivisions of the medical profession have occurred, which it is not necessary to mention here further than to say that the number indicates the continuation of unrest and dissatisfaction in the administration of medicine.

In justification, it must be said, that here and there, in the more enlightened areas of the world, during the latter part of our century of progress, there were some demonstrations of hypnosis directed to curative purposes by the use of what later became known as suggestion, under the name "Psychotherapathy."

Spiritism made some profession of healing, and there were some of the beacon lights of "Christian Science" as a curative method. At the very latter part of the century there was a very extended and general dissatisfaction with the medical methods of treatment.

During all this time, however, no unusual nor specific attention had been paid to an understanding of the human body, more than the casual study, which had maintained for centuries.

The various phases of medical effort had fully demonstrated the dissatisfaction with the systems in vogue, but had failed to go sufficiently far to investigate the human body, or to produce sufficient evidence in a scientific way to cast doubt upon the statements relative thereto, which had been generally and carelessly promulgated and accepted.

Dr. A.T. Still

Finally, however, in the year 1874 a unique and peculiar innovation was brought to light through the agency of A.T. Still, M.D., which circumstance occurred somewhere in southeast Kansas. A boy had been seriously hurt in the neck, and Doctor Still contended that in his treatment of him he adjusted a cervical vertebra, thus relieving the difficulty.

This incident, and other experiences of Dr. A.T. Still, led him to substitute for medicine, a peculiar and somewhat gross system of manipulation, which he named osteopathy; and that fact, coupled with certain evidences, led to the founding by him of a school at Kirksville, Missouri.

The practice of Dr. A.T. Still was based upon the propositions of therapy as completely as his medicine practice had ever been. Osteopathy presented nothing new or different in regard to human anatomy than he had advanced before.

The one new and outstanding proposition Dr. Still taught, was the theory of “lesions,” which he claimed occurred as incident to disease; and he claimed the “lesions” could be reduced by certain manipulations in the region where the symptoms were apparent, and that he could, by these manipulations, wholly obviate the necessity for drugs.

Dr. Still called his system of manipulation “Osteopathy,” but it was nothing more than a slight advance over other manipulative systems which had theretofore existed, among which was “Magnetic Healing,” which system had been practised for many years and had been originally introduced by Anton Mesmer of France.

Manipulative systems had reached a very high development, it seems from all the fragments of history that can be found upon the subject, before the period called “the Dark Ages,” and were revived during our “hundred years of progress.”

In the manner and way outlined, it occurred that at the beginning of the year 1895 there had really been no important discovery relative to the human body, in its anatomic, physiologic, or symptomologic aspects.

The real fact is that until 1895 there had been no scientific study of the human body worthy of note, and the thought that it might be a machine worthy of the very most careful and painstaking investigation, as such, seems to have never occurred with any force of conviction, to any person.

Be the last statement as it may, at the most no definite effort had been put forth, that was of sufficient importance to impress it upon humanity sufficiently to make the accomplishment become a part of history.

History discloses however, that in 1895 a peculiar set of circumstances operated to set in motion certain phases of conduct and certain demonstrations which gave direction to intelligent inquiry, in such way as to reveal the human body to mankind, as it really is, a machine constructed by and propelled from the original source of intelligence and power.

CHAPTER II
THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION

Lillard at What Cheer, Iowa – Move to Davenport, Iowa – Demonstrated upon by D.D. Palmer – Revealing fundamental basis of Chiropractic – Deaf Restored.

Sometime prior to 1895, one Harvey Lillard, a spanish creole West Indian octoroon, lived at What Cheer, Iowa; and was engaged in the coal mining business. He had been injured in the coal mine, and his hearing was very defective in the left ear.

At the same time Lillard lived in What Cheer, one Daniel David Palmer, also lived there, and was engaged in the grocery and fish business; and because of his extensive advertisement of gold fish, was called Fish Palmer.

Later, Daniel David Palmer left the grocery and fish industry, and went into the magnetic healing business at Burlington, Iowa; he having obtained his instruction in that system from the celebrated Dr. Paul Caster of Ottumwa, Iowa, who could neither read nor write.

About 1888 Dr. Daniel David Palmer located in Davenport, Iowa; and opened a magnetic healing office and sanitarium on the fourth floor of the Ryan Block at Second and Brady Streets.

Harvey Lillard, circa 1906

Harvey Lillard was the janitor of the Ryan Block, and in September 1895, came to Dr. Daniel David Palmer for general restoration; but particularly because some seventeen years before he had been lifting in a stooped and cramped position, in the room of a mine, when he suddenly felt the sensation of something giving away in his back, from which moment he ceased to hear out of his left ear. Dr. Palmer gave him the manipulations of the magnetic healer called the long passes of the spine or back. Incident to these, he observed that there was an area near the fourth thoracic vertebra that when undisturbed was too light colored, and when manipulated became excessively red,

and he noticed that either color changed slowly.

The facts led Dr. Daniel David Palmer to make a close investigation of the tissues of Lillard's back, as a result of which he arrived at the conclusion that a segment (vertebra) was not in its right position; that is, was out of relationship with its fellows.

So soon as Dr. Palmer reached the conclusion mentioned, he began to devise ways and means of ascertaining whether his conclusion was sustained by fact; and as is always true, this was the real thing of importance to be accomplished; and it was found to present many difficulties and it might be said, parenthetically, that the same phenomena still presents many difficulties to many persons.

However, at the expense of a good deal of effort, and the study of the situation for more than a week, Dr. Palmer reached the conclusion that the fourth thoracic vertebra was disrelated in a certain direction, and the segment should be moved in the reverse direction to restore relationship.

However, the distortion stubbornly resisted all his efforts to correct it. He performed all of the manipulations known to his system, but failed to make apparent correction of the situation.

Finally, on the 18th day of September, 1895, Dr. Daniel David Palmer, becoming impatient, struck the vertebra a short, sharp blow, with the ulnar side of his fist or closed hand, with the happy result that, although it hurt considerably, there was a snap and the bump changed appearance markedly, with the startling, but nevertheless true, result that the left ear was almost instantly unstopped, and remained so permanently.

[1]

Dr. Daniel David Palmer was a spiritist, and sometimes contended that the way just detailed of making the first adjusting, was not how it was done, but that the spirit of Dr. Jim Atkinson, a physician, who had died fifty years before, at Davenport, and who during his lifetime had tried to found Chiropractic, had communicated to him just what was the matter with Lillard, and just exactly what to do and how to do it.

When in the spiritistic mood he would declare that this, his first adjusting, was as accurate in every particular, as any that he thereafter made, and in that connection often wrote and said it was so good that no one had made one so good since.

The events outlined, that is to say the first vertebral distortion reduced by specific and direct intention with the hands only for the purpose of removing a pathologic adversity, has been heralded quite widely over the world as the discovery of Chiropractic and is now frequently declared to have been the discovery of Chiropractic. It is not and was not, but is an historical incident leading to the development of the science and art of Chiropractic.

Of course, Dr. Daniel David Palmer knew when he had thus unstopped Lillard's left ear that he had made an important disclosure, but, however, subsequent events disclose that at the time he did not understand, ~~and, indeed, that he never fully understood~~,

[2]

just what it was that he had disclosed to humanity.

The demonstration just described revealed three very important things to those who were capable of understanding them. First: that vertebrae could be distorted from their relationship, incident to sprain, laceration, or contusion of the holding structures of joints, or pathologic disintegration or enlargement of such holding structures and of the intervertebral cartilages. Second: that when vertebral distortions occur, such condition affects the nerves that extend through and in relation thereto, interfering with the transmission of life force through the nerves involved. Third: that such disturbance or interference with the transmission of life force through the nerves, interferes with function of and in the organs, tissue elements and parts of every character at the ends of such nerves.

With such understanding and conclusions as Dr. Daniel David Palmer had as the result of his experiment, he immediately began the formulation of the art of Chiropractic, and began to bring forward and present theories thus brought to his attention and to test such theories to see whether or not they were sustained by facts.

D.D. Palmer, circa 1902

Many of Dr. Palmer's theories were sustained by fact, but he found that many of his theories were fallacious, and he thus slowly and carefully developed portions of the science of Chiropractic.

As already stated, Dr. Palmer was at this time practising "magnetic healing" in Davenport, Iowa, and he continued ostensibly to practice that profession for some months subsequent to the events just recorded, during which period he had learned some seven Chiropractic "treatments" as he then called his manipulations.

At about this time, that is to say in the late fall of 1895, Dr. Daniel David Palmer, with the help of a Greek Scholar, named his developing system of removing distortions that interfered with the transmission of life force, "Chiropractic."

CHAPTER III.
THE NAMING

System Named 1895 – Weed – Chiropractic ultramodern – Named from Greek – Don with the Hand – Adverse Contenders.

In the latter part of the year 1895, D.D. Palmer, through the assistance of Rev. Samuel H. Weed, of Manmouth, Illinois, named his developing system described in the last chapter "Chiropractic" – composed of two Greek words, Cheir – meaning hand, and Praktos – meaning done. The combined meaning being "done with the hand."

It is almost a matter of mirth that while at that time Chiropractic was the most ultra modern and revolutionary conception possible, it should, nevertheless, have been tied to the ancient and effete by being named from the Greek and being given the adjective form of the word instead of the noun form, Chiropracty, which would have been

correct and much more in keeping. It is never too late to correct a mistake, especially by a great growing profession.

The naming of Chiropractic was very peculiar, since it brought together two periods remote from each other and scientifically inhospitable and bound them together. Chiropractic was undoubtedly entitled to a name expressive of the very latest development of modern times.

The progress of Chiropractic has demonstrated, as its name indicated, that it had to battle to the death the dead weight of ancient smugness and nonconformity.

To one not versed in the history of the progress of the human race, mentally as well as in other respects, the naming of Chiropractic furnishes a feature difficult to understand or explain; but to those somewhat familiar with how knowledge comes to mankind, it is the commonest illustration of the adversity of the regular hereditary conduct.

It so happened that medical theory, during the period of its greatest advancement, was collected by the Greeks, and written in their language. Translations from the Greek to the Latin were made in considerable part and all new conceits evolved by Latin countries were written in Latin.

It, therefore, came about that when the English ancestors of Dr. Daniel David Palmer came to the use of therapeutic terminology, they found it couched in Greek generally to quite an extent, and Latin, the more ancient and controlling terms being presented in the Greek.

It thus came about that the forms of English therapeutic expression introduced into our great, new, modern America were couched in the Greek generally, and Latin of our English ancestors, and as strange and startling as it may seem, those terms came down to our time, and continued throughout Dr. Palmer's life.

Dr. Daniel David Palmer was a true son of old England, delighted in the display of the Palmer Arms which belonged to his family long ago in England, talked much at times of the ability of his ancestors, and in many respects was a true aristocrat, although in other respects most definitely democratic. He delighted in ceremony, family relics, and family history.

It was, therefore, not strange nor unusual that the mind of a man so peculiarly dominated and controlled by hereditary tendency, when accident put him in position to be the founder of a great science, should revert to the old Greek for a name for that very revolutionary, democratic, and modern science.

The fact that historical analysis removes from the situation the incongruity with relation to the conceptions of the man, Palmer, it does not, however, serve to remove the incongruity from the name Chiropractic, for that incongruity must remain, and will always be something of a burden, until some glad day in the future when the name will be changed to a word, universally acclaimed as the correct designation for such a distinguished science and art.

The Greek origin of the word Chiropractic can never be made the social equal of that glorious, modern science. It must not be forgotten that real aristocracy is evolution, but it must not be thought because things ancient have been regarded as aristocratic that they are necessarily, for that would be aside from the truth. They may represent the best that could be done in their day and time, but that does not make them equal to modern accomplishment.

There is no word in all the history of therapy that has a meaning sufficiently comprehensive to have been applied to the science and art which the awkward word Chiropractic so lamely points out.

It was a pity that the circumstances out of which Chiropractic was primarily evolved did not influence the mind of Dr. Daniel David Palmer sufficiently to divorce him from all thought of the ancients, in language and otherwise, that he might have produced a name for his system that under all circumstances would have been applicable to the great boon he conferred upon the world.

The term "done with the hand" was as old as the history of human society. When compared with the magnitude of the science feebly represented by the term Chiropractic, the threadbare and ancient phrase "done with the hand" dwindles into utter insignificance.

"Done with the Hand" relates only to the art of Chiropractic, and does not in any manner or sense refer to the systematized truths that lie back of the phrase and constitute the science of Chiropractic.

Such a science as that presented by Chiropractic, the word which from its very inception was destined to change the attitude of the human family with respect to every phase of existence, and to definitely explain every phase of phenomena from conception to dissolution, should not have been confined and cramped under such a restricting phrase as "done with the hand."

The name of Chiropractic should have been one that signified a completely harmonious condition, a homogeniousness [sic] which would have left nothing further to be wished. Such words have been coined, and have been somewhat clumsily attached to Chiropractic, in an attempt to express its meaning.

However, there is some consolation in the reflection that history discloses that evolution is always accomplished, while it bears upon its shoulders the dead weight of ancient superstitions and adverse beliefs, opposed by smug standstillism [sic], denying to it every inch of its onward way.

To some extent stirred by the unfitness of the word Chiropractic but more especially for untoward and unjustifiable self-aggrandizement, many persons arose to declare that Chiropractic was old, had existed in other forms and under other names, for many years. And it is true that history, in many instances, discloses records of accidental restorations of relationship – even thousands of years ago, by hand and otherwise.

The thing, however, to be carefully noted, is that these adjustings were accomplished without regard to any of the basic principles involved in Chiropractic. They sustained no nearer relationship to the science of Chiropractic than a kite sustains to an aeroplane, or than a magnet sustains to wireless telegraphy, or than the imprint o a thumb-mark on a mud pie sustains to a photograph.

Men rose up and said that Chiropractic is “Napravit” and that its founder had stolen it from the Bohemians, and that he had copied it from Dr. A.T. Still, M.D., all of which assertions, however, have fallen by their own weight, through the long days of demonstration.

As time went by, it became more and more recognized that Chiropractic was based upon fundamentals that explained animation and all of its peculiar incidents, and, therefore, as has frequently occurred before, the mouths of the unreasoning and prejudiced ones were stopped by the demonstrations of fact revealed by the application of the principles of that somewhat called Chiropractic.

CHAPTER IV
MECHANICS CAME HOME

For 1,000 Years Before Chiropractic – No Advancement in Mechanics – Began to Evolve in Early Part 19th Century – 1895 Mechanical Chiropractic

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The student of history is familiar with the fact that for more than 2,000 years prior to 1850, no advancement worthy of exalted mention, had been made in mechanics, or mechanisms from any standpoint.

From the time of the fleet of Marc Antony down to the invading fleet of the British on our Eastern coast in colonial days, there had been so little change in the vessels as to their character and speed, as to be substantially worthy of notice or mention.

What was true of the vessels at the time of the beginning of our revolution was true also of the armament of war, both in navy and land forces, and yet in this department, as much as we hate to admit it, advancement had gone much farther than in any other.

The machinery of husbandry, upon which all peoples rely for sustenance, was the same that had been used from the most remote periods of which history furnishes us any account, down to the beginning of our so-called century of progress.

It will be recalled that grain, referred to in ancient, sacred and profane history, as corn was garnered with a sickle – the very same little quarter-moon shaped instrument used by our ancestors during revolutionary war days.

The mechanics of therapeutic surgery up to the same period remained substantially as they had been in the balmy days of ancient Greece and Rome, and there had been no substantial advancement in the instruments for surgery.

With the advent of the nineteenth century a peculiar evolutionary tendency with regard to mechanics and machinery began to make itself manifest. A more advanced style of sailing vessel was invented and improvements

made in the shape and size of ships; the sickle was replaced by the scythe and cradle; surgeons began an investigation tending to improvement with reference to surgical mechanics and surgical instruments; and physicians began to change the mechanics of medicine by the addition of new formulae of drugs.

These improvements were quickly followed by a struggle to produce a vessel that would move by its own mechanical propulsion, and the endeavor for such improvement was followed by the application of steam to the accomplishment of that purpose, this mechanical advancement in a short time resulted in the development of the locomotive, constructed to move upon a railway or track.

It was not long after these advancements until the old fashioned cradle for reaping grain gave place to a very crude reaper drawn by horses, and the old fashioned wooden mould board plow, which would not scour, was put aside for the mould board of polished steel, which would scour as it was drawn through the earth.

The advancement in surgical instruments and surgical methods, led to the application of anaesthetics, following which surgery advanced quite rapidly, and phases of unusual ingenuity in that department were brought to light.

These various advancements excited the minds of physicians to such an extent that there was a very extensive production f different characters of remedies, so that the century had not advanced far until there was a very extensive Materia Medica, based upon internal mechanical medication.

All of these things are but a casual review of the very rapid and remarkable evolvement of mechanical ideas and instruments, once human attention had been turned to that character of development.

For the advancement of mechanics humanity was duly grateful, and those who understand the situation are still grateful. But as in all other advancement, mechanics distinguished itself in certain phases, while in others there was practically no advancement.

Those who understand the trend of human mentality, are prepared to understand this fact, and did understand it at the time. But that did not serve and does not now serve to prevent a serious agitation with regard to certain phases of mechanics and mechanical operations that peculiarly apply to social existence and healthful development.

After a time it began to make itself manifest that while in all of the commercial relationships of humanity there was a wonderful and astonishing evolution in mechanical knowledge and mechanical devices. Yet, as to the mechanics of man himself, and the mechanical methods of keeping him well and strong, there was practically no advancement. That is to say, people began to see that while we had the wonderful steamboat, locomotive, telegraph, binder, threshing machine, typewriter, sewing machine, washing machine, dictagraph, and telephone, yet there was no intelligent application of these mechanical principles to an understanding and handling of the human organism as a magnificent machine.

We had been able during this period, to advance machinery until the work of one man was made equivalent to that of scores of men, in the production of commercial results. But it was beginning to be observed that man's longevity was comparatively shortening, and that the principles of therapeutics as applied to him, notwithstanding the then surgical ingenuity, and the increase in medical formulae, were not serving to check the shortening of the span of existence that had been constant for two thousand years or more.

It therefore became a matter of wonderment among laymen at large, why, with all the wonderful invention and improvement man had found himself capable of that he had not found some means of abolishing certain of his physical troubles, and while it never occurred to the minds of human beings in general that they was any relationship between mechanics and health, yet there was an intuitive impression affecting human mentality in what we may call an indistinct thought, that there should be some better way of restoring health than by the application of internal and indifferent formulae of chemistry, and the gross, destructive application of surgery.

Struggling along this line of impression the human family had been prepared through may years of hardship, adversity, and disappointment for the advent of some phase of mechanics that would check the death rate, remove pain and anguish, extend the period of longevity and cause the period of animation generally to be more bearable and efficient, if not more satisfactory.

It thus came about that with the successful experiment of Dr. Daniel David Palmer recorded in this history, the naming of his system "Chiropractic," the dissemination of certain knowledge or information with respect thereto, and particularly that Chiropractic was, and is, purely a mechanical science, system, and art, it was not difficult for

ordinary humanity to grasp the situation, and to understand that Chiropractic was in all likelihood the very thing that it had been looking for throughout the years.

The ripeness and readiness of the social fabric generally, for something simple, mechanical, and direct, something which they could understand, something which disassociated itself from the obscure formulae couched in foreign and dead languages, accounts for the fact that Chiropractic took hold of the world of mankind more readily than any so-called mechanical system preceding it.

As soon as any person of ordinary intelligence learns that Chiropractic is a science of mechanics and mechanical operation and presents no therapeutic phases, he is immediately ready to adopt it, especially when he finds that even in his ordinary observation of it he can see that its effects are regular and certain and are as much so as those of any machine which he is able to observe and understand, or the operation of which is a part of his daily toll.

Any one knows that a machine in order to run correctly ad perform the service it was constructed to accomplish must be in repair. That is to say, its parts must all be in exact relationship, that each part must be of exactly the right size, shape, color and density.

Such persons can readily see that force necessary to propel a machine, whatever it is, whether applied extraneously or from within the machine itself, can only cause the machine to operate correctly when that force is applied in accordance with ordinary mechanical laws and in such way as to operate without restraint throughout the phases of the machine's relationship.

A person who is versed to the extent indicated in the foregoing as to general mechanisms will readily make the application of the same fundamental to the human body, as soon as it is suggested to him that the human organism is neither more nor less than a very delicately and exquisitely constructed machine, capable of most splendid performance when the force that runs it is regularly and freely applied to all of its parts.

In the fullness of time, all persons, professional, laymen and otherwise, will come to understand and appreciate the beauty and simplicity of the thought just expressed, and when that occurs, humanity will have a much higher appreciation of itself, and will easily understand how and why the science and art of Chiropractic so soon came into general acceptance.

CHAPTER V
PREPARATION OF A DEVELOPER

Willard Carver – Preparation for Task as Developer – Lawyer – Psychist – Student Comparative Anatomy – Differed from D.D. Palmer – His Conception of Disease – Belief, Person not Important in Scientific Development.

At about 8:20 o'clock on the Morning of July 14, 1866, in a small house situated about forty rods from Carver Tavern, near the junction of the Allen's Grove and Maysville Roads, about twelve miles northwest of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, there was born a babe, that in due time was named Willard Carver.

At the time of this birth it was not looked upon as an event of any particular importance by others, than the immediate relatives, and perhaps more especially the mother. It was not by any means looked upon as an important Chiropractic fact.

It is quite likely that at the time, the birth of this child was not considered as having any particular relation to the health of the human family further than it acted, perhaps, as a relief to those more immediately related to the event, and of course this again brings forward the mother.

However, no matter how these things may have been, the fact remained that the child had been born, and although exhibiting many phases of weakness and deficiency of health, still possessed a considerable vitality, struggled, fought back the obstructions that stand in the way of animation, and eventually grew to the stature of a

man.

Even [Eben] Carver, who conducted Carver Tavern on the Allen's Grove Road, was the grandfather of Willard Carver, and the father of John Waterman Carver, father of the boy, and who had for many years lived in the vicinity of the boy's birth.

Only a short distance from the house where Willard Carver was born resided Daniel and Emily Nutting, the father and mother of the mother of Willard Carver, and incidentally, the parents of that person who is known quite generally throughout the Chiropractic world as "The Uncle Howard Nutting of Chiropractic," who is the youngest brother of Willard Carver's mother.

The parents of Willard Carver had been married in this vicinity, and had lived in the house near the tavern on a part of the original farm of Eben Carver, where there was born to them four children preceding the birth just recounted. Both sides of the family lived in this immediate vicinity, and Davenport was their trading point, and a very large number of relatives of Willard Carver live there to this day.

When Willard Carver was two years of age, his parents moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, where they established a home on the North East quarter of Section twelve, in which they resided until the death of his father in 1901.

In this prairie home Willard Carver was educated to the painstaking work of a successful farmer. In the nearby country school, during the winter months, he acquired the rudiments of an education, and finally attended The Christian College, located at Oskaloosa, the county seat of Mahaska County, where he acquired part of his scientific and literary training; after which he finished his training at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, from which institution he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws, June 1891; and thereafter practiced law for fourteen years.

Willard Carver's early childhood had been marked by much sickness, and although he became a powerful man, standing six feet one inch and a half tall, he had been an invalid from infancy until he received the application of the principles of Chiropractic; and had therefore, during those years, given much careful thought and study to the different systems and phases of address to the human body for its recovery, in an effort to obtain health.

The thing that chiefly interested Willard Carver in the phenomena about him was what people heedlessly call life. He wished to know what life consisted of, and is; where life came from; what, if anything, maintains it; where it goes when it leaves the body; and with this phase of questioning his whole mentality was busy from about eight years of age throughout the remainder of his animate sojourn.

When animals died on the farm, the boy Willard was inside of them almost before they had ceased the throes of death, attempting to ascertain why and how they had died; trying to discover life leaving, with no though of life ceasing to be.

Willard's father put him in charge of the health aspects of the stock on the farm, and at fourteen years of age, he was busy assisting the domestic animals to deliver their young, and in aiding the young to maintain their animation during the first hours of their existence.

Because of his peculiar disposition to investigate and inquire into all the things appertaining to the health of animals, plants and human beings, he was very early dubbed "Doctor" by members of his family, and that title has stuck ever since.

Before beginning the study of law, Willard Carver investigated the study of medicine, with the idea of becoming a physician; but ascertained that medicine was not a science, that it was not definite, and was not what it purported to be; and he therefore gave up one of the ambitions of his life, which was to become a doctor, and laid it aside as being unworthy of the time and effort of an intelligent person.

The act that he did not intend to become a physician, did not serve to keep him from studying the human body; and he has never ceased striving to become as proficient in all of the facts relative to human existence, as possible, and to become thoroughly familiar with the structure and functional operations of the entire animal world.

Before Daniel David Palmer's successful experiment upon the body of Harvey Lillard, Willard Carver had studied out the ramification of the principal nerve trunk and nerve paths of the body, and the various phases of office which they perform, substantially, as he in later years has taught his classes.

In all his research, Willard Carver's attention has always been more definitely directed to how and why the

function was accomplished than to that which interfered with its being done, although that has come in for most definite and painstaking attention.

About the 10th day of December, 1895, Willard Carver was sitting in his law office in Ocheyeda, Iowa, surrounded by a number of clients for whom he was drawing a contract. Incidentally, he opened a letter that he had just received from Davenport, Iowa, and read it aloud to those assembled. It was from Dr. D.D. Palmer, containing perhaps 100 words, describing the experiment of September 18, 1895, upon Harvey Lillard, and its result.

After reading the letter, Willard Carver said to the people in his office, "This man, D.D. Palmer has demonstrated the greatest truth of this or any other age." That statement he has never changed, and is certain that it is as true today as it was when made.

On account of the peculiar trend of study through all of the years, Willard Carver was, at the time, peculiarly fitted and prepared to understand the facts disclosed in Palmer's letter, which he then and there explained to the assembled people, ad at once began the further study and development of the facts disclosed in the letter.

Dr. D.D. Palmer, being a "magnetic healer," was peculiarly interested in the external aspects of the body. He had not been a scientist; he had not been a lawyer, and because of these facts had not been an analytical thinker; he had not been a literary man. His attention had at first been devoted to teaching country school, for a living; then to commercial business; and finally to work of his profession, that of magnetic healing.

However, because Dr. Palmer was peculiarly acquainted with the external appearance of the body, and the functions of it, that may be observed from the outside, it was not at all strange that his attention and curiosity addressed itself to the bump on Lillard's back, rather than to the internal and hidden scientific phases of the anatomic situation, and its effects.

Willard Carver, on the other hand, had always been a student of science; had been a teacher; had been engaged in the study and practice of law; in the conduct of banking institutions; and was therefore, peculiarly devoted to scientific thought, investigation and study. It is, therefore, not at all strange that he should immediately begin the investigation of D.D. Palmer's experiment as to its anatomic and scientific aspects. That is to say, investigating from cause to effect; from origin of functin to functional operation as to all of its aspects.

It would have been impossible to find two men more different in their make-up and termperament, than were Daniel David Palmer and Willard Carver; and yet taking the investigting characteristics of the two together, they were able to comprehend a very broad scope.

Willard Carver, LL.B., circa 1906

Shortly after his successful experiment upon Lillard, D.D. Palmer announced publicly that "pressure on nerves was the cause of 95% of disease." Immediately upon reading that statement in a communication from D.D. Palmer, Willard Carver announced that it was occlusion or interference with the transmission of nerve stimulus that caused functional, and therefore organic abnormality. Indeed, he at once announced that all abnormality was caused by interference with the transmission of nerve or life force.

Dr. Daniel David Palmer took the position that disease is the result of "over," or "under" function, while Willard

Carver insisted from the beginning that over function is an impossible conception, and that all disease is the result of less than normal function, which serves to interfere with chemical elaboration and, therefore, with depuration and assimilation.

Dr. D.D. Palmer, in his practice on the fourth floor of the Ryan Block, in Davenport, Iowa, continued to develop and extend the art of adjusting, as he conceived it to be.

Willard Carver, while practicing his profession as a lawyer in northwestern Iowa, continued in season and out to formulate and construct the science of Chiropractic, not at that time giving any attention to the art.

Dr. D.D. Palmer founded Chiropractic by publishing it openly to the world, through his practice as he accomplished it. He was the first demonstrator of the art of adjusting, and all glory and honor is due him for these outstanding performances.

It remained, however, for Willard Carver to formulate and state the science of Chiropractic, which he did in a concise manner, in language and form in the first edition of Carver's Chiropractic Analysis, a book of ninety Chapters, comprehensive of the entire subject, published December 1909, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

However, while Willard Carver is the author of the Science of Chiropractic, it must not be understood that he makes any claim to being the founder of it. The honor of being the founder of Chiropractic is solely and wholly due to Dr. Daniel David Palmer. And it is due to him also to record that he publicly began the demonstration of the art of Chiropractic.

Willard Carver claims to be the developer and formulator of the science of Chiropractic, and to have made many very valuable additions to the art thereof. He began the study of Chiropractic definitely, in December, 1895, and is therefore, only younger in the profession from September to December than Dr. D.D. Palmer himself. It is for this reason that he states, without fear of contradiction, that he is the "longest time student of Chiropractic now living."

As before stated, many of Willard Carver's relatives live at Davenport, Iowa, and he frequently visited there, and has been at all times familiar with all of the things that relate to Chiropractic and its development since its inception.

From 1898 to 1906 while practicing law at Oskaloosa, Iowa, Willard Carver was for some years legal advisor of the Palmers. A lawyer knows the secrets of his clients, and there is no exception in this case.

Willard Carver learned what Charles Ray Parker, a graduate of Dr. D.D. Palmer, knew of the art of Chiropractic. Dr. Parker at that time, 1905 and 1906, was conducting the Parker School of Chiropractic, at Ottumwa, Iowa. While sitting in Parker's classes, Lawyer Carver taught not only the other students, but Dr. Parker the science of Chiropractic, as he had worked it out in his ten years of study and thought.

While ostensibly a student of Dr. Parker's school, he succeeded in adding several new features to the art of Chiropractic, and introduced into use the first two-piece table ever used; and also introduced a new and different method of adjusting the lumbar region.

The art of Chiropractic as taught by Willard Carver is greatly simplified over that taught by others. All of the movements are based upon four geometric propositions, and are made to conform to them.

These geometric fundamentals were instituted for the purpose of preventing the novice from doing permanent injury in his efforts to secure relationship of the body.

All of the confusion, argument, and bitterness that has been a part of the history of Chiropractic, and particularly as to its art among those who have assumed to be leaders, have not in any manner influenced Dr. Carver in the least. He has gone on in his modest and unobtrusive manner, announcing to the world from time to time only the things he knew to be true by numerous demonstrations, always with a helping hand extended to those who indicated a willingness to be helped, and occasionally suggesting things calculated to assist those who had not indicated that they wanted to be helped. If they wanted help, they were welcome to it; if they did not want it, he left them and went serenely on his way.

One of the most sublime things in the science of Chiropractic is that the application of its principles aids in the development of a powerful, well-balanced brain. It will accomplish from the material at hand the very best organism that it is possible to construct. It is, therefore, not at all necessary that practitioners should worry and confuse each other in an attempt to be great, by the simple process of assertion. They would do much better to realize that

greatness is a matter of demonstration.

Chiropractors should realize that only those are great who patiently and persistently demonstrate the truth, which is the very essence of the science of Chiropractic and understand that truth begets love, patience, perseverance, and a belief in equality.

CHAPTER VI
FOUNDING THE FIRST SCHOOL

P.S.C. Founded – First Student incidental – First Student Actual – Tuition – Did Not Teach Science of Chiropractic – Only Taught Art – Soon Other Students – Names of Students – Different Beliefs Resulted in Isms.

On the 18th day of September, 1895, when Daniel David Palmer made what he thought was the first intentional vertebral adjusting on and in the body of Harvey Lillard, he was not by any means certain what he had disclosed, nor yet what he had demonstrated; all of which is proven by his subsequent declarations and demonstrations.

Following the successful experiment on Harvey Lillard, Dr. D.D. Palmer began the practice of the art of Chiropractic, so far as he then knew it; and continued as the sole practitioner for more than three years; and it is not known how long he might have continued to be such sole practitioner, if an accident had not occurred to him at a junction point on a railroad somewhere in Illinois.

At this railroad junction Dr. D.D. Palmer was somewhat seriously injured, and he got hold of a young man there, by the name of LeRoy Baker, and taught him what he could of the art of Chiropractic, with the intention of having the young man apply the same in the correction of his injury. Young Baker was not a student at the time, but Palmer taught him all he knew of the art of Chiropractic, to Dr. Palmer's great relief and to the young man's great interest and advantage.

Shortly after this time and in January 1898, the first student was taken by Dr. D.D. Palmer, which may very fairly be states as the founding of the Palmer School of Chiropractic.

The first student who matriculated was a homeopathic physician by the name of William A. Seeley. The date of the entry of Dr. Seeley for the study of Chiropractic was January 15, 1898. Before Dr. Seeley finished his course Willard Carver visited Davenport and made Dr. Seeley's acquaintance. After Dr. Seeley's graduation, he practiced for many years at Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. Seeley's course of study, under Dr. D.D. Palmer, covered a period of some eight or ten weeks, and he was graduated with the highest honors of his class, since he was the only student. His tuition was $500.00 cash in advance.

Very soon after Dr. Seeley left, Dr. Palmer took other students. There was one student in 1898, three students in 1899, two in 1900, and five in 1901. There were four students in 1902, among whom was Bartlett Joshua Palmer, the only son of Dr. D.D. Palmer. The Palmer School of Chiropractic began actual functioning January 15, 1898.

Dr. D.D. Palmer did not at that time teach the science of Chiropractic for the best of good reasons, it had not as yet been formulated. All he taught was the anatomy of the vertebral column and what he called "vertebral adjustment," when he did not call it "treatment." Therefore, of course, it goes without saying that what he taught Dr. Seeley was "Chiropractic treatment," which did not serve to remove any of the doctor's therapeutic ideas.

The students, at the outset of the teaching of Chiropractic, were generally, of course, full of therapeutic ideas, and they were not kept in school a sufficient time to remove any of these faults and foibles from their minds; therefore, nearly all of the practice of early chiropractors showed a good strong smattering of therapeutic theories of and concerning disease.

Notwithstanding the high cost of tuition, students became more numerous and the Palmer School of Chiropractic, at the end of April, 1906, had twenty-one students by actual count. That date also ends the work of Dr. D.D. Palmer at that place, until the June preceding his death, October, 1913.

Because of the very short course of study, and the fact that no definite effort was expended to educate therapeutic ideas out of the minds of students, upon graduation they were possessed of a multitude of "isms" – that is to say, widely divergent ideas as to the art of Chiropractic, and the effect of its application. They professed little or no understanding of what later began to be called "the Philosophy of Chiropractic."

At the later time it does not seem to have occurred to any of the instructors or students of Chiropractic that there could be such a thing as the "Philosophy of Chiropractic," for the very accurate reason that philosophy consists in the theory of how things should be done; while the science of Chiropractic is the systematized arrangement of thoroughly and well-established and classified truths, fully explaining how things are done; why they are done; and what are the effects of such doing.

Many of the early students of Dr. D.D. Paler, after having finished a three or four months course, went away and established schools of their own. Notably among these was S.M. Langworthy, who graduated in 1901, and immediately established the Langworthy School of Chiropractic at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Subsequently he was joined by two other graduates, and the name of the school was changed.

Solon M. Langworthy, D.C.

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Those who joined S.M. Langworthy were Minora Paxton [sic] and Oakley G. Smith, and they established

[4]

what they called The American Chiropractic College. This school was conducted for several years, but never attained to any considerable reputation because it stood for nothing particular, and never attained to a large enrollment, which is necessary to a numerous alumni and alumnae, which is a necessity to a strong institution.

In 1905, Dr. Oakley G. Smith left the American School and established himself in Chicago, and opened a new school representing one of the "isms" of which he claimed to be the author, and which he called "Naprapathy." The theory of this "ism" was that abnormality is caused by too great or too little tension of the ligaments, incident to vertebral joints.

By June of 1906 there were some six or seven Chiropractic schools and colleges scattered widely over the United States, and it was a very notable act that while they were conducted by Dr. D.D. Palmer's graduates, each school had a different theory as to the art of Chiropractic, which it was attempting to teach and demonstrate.

No school organized up to this time, or ever, except possibly those conducted in part by Dr. D.D. Palmer

himself, conformed to the teaching of the parent school as he conducted it, while he was solely in charge of it.

The facts just stated seem very strange to one not familiar with the situation. People ordinarily think that Chiropractic is Chiropractic, and they could not understand why there was such a wide range of difference in the thought and teaching of Chiropractors.

The reason for this hetrogenious [sic] situation in the profession, was that the science of Chiropractic had not yet been formulated, and was not being taught; and therefore there was nothing to unify Chiropractors separated widely from each other as they were, geographically.

The sum total of all that was taught at the parent school was something of the art of adjusting, ordinarily referred to at that time as "spinal adjustment," which it was claimed, was performed by using the "spinous and transverse processes of vertebrae as levers by which to wrack them into alignment."

Each student, in the early schools, was left, for want of time to figure out according to his own peculiar ideas, just what he was doing and why he was doing it; and in such solutions of course he was largely controlled by his former therapeutic ideas, experiences and prejudices.

It must be remembered that at this time, that is between 1905 and 1910, the system called "vertebral adjustment" was extending very rapidly; that is, many people were taking up the so-called study of Chiropractic, not according to a fixed science or system, and therefore a definite plan; but according to the peculiar ideas and experiences of many persons, clustered around the idea of "removing pressure from nerves," on the hypothesis that such pressure caused "95% of disease."

There was another thing that fostered and encouraged the most diverse ideas and teachings, and that was the founder of each new school imagined that he must be the author or inventor, or at least he must claim to be, of a new set of ideas explaining the cause of disease and its correction, and a new series of "moves" by which to accomplish correction.

It therefore came about that the Chiropractic profession was constantly disturbed by "new adjustments," and every bizarre "movement," every ridiculous application, even the most dangerous and absurd expedients; such, for instance, as a harness by which the patient was hung by the head to traction his neck, and various stretching apparatus, and other inexplicable things, too numerous for record.

As a result of the flurrie [sic] there were "The Parker Lumbar Discovery," "The Langworthy Method," "the Smith System," "The Howard System," and so on, throughout the list of all those who assumed to conduct schools.

Last, and most outlandish of the innovations was the "Minnesota Method," which consisted of a punch and mallet, with which it was contended "vertebrae could be driven into place."

During these dark days of Chiropractic, an observer would have been excused for arriving at the conclusion that Chiropractors had overlooked the fact that the most important thing which they should attain to, was "the beautiful, and therefore artful way" of securing exact relationship in the bodies of their patients, and not the slap-bang, haphazard methods of grossly "aligning vertebrae," without proper effort to guard against injury, or to minimize pain and to thus raise the art of Chiropractic to the maximum of simplicity, safety and efficiency.

CHAPTER VII.
PARKER SCHOOL INFLUENCE

Parker of Ottumwa – Carver Assisted Him – Was in his Class – Fellow Student of L.L. Denny – Parker Visited Carver at Oskaloosa – Carver Injured – Went to Parker – Painstaking Effort to Convince People – Pioneering in New Truths.

In January, 1905, Charles Ray Parker was graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic, at Davenport, Iowa, which school was at the time, under the management and control of Dr. Daniel David Palmer, the founder of

Chiropractic, and was the parent school.

Dr. Parker resided at Ottumwa, Iowa, and had been practicing psycho-therapy, at the place for a considerable period of time, before entering Chiropractic School.

Immediately following his graduation, Dr. Parker returned to his home city and began the practice of Chiropractic. His business was successful from the beginning, and he had a large number of patients drawn to him by his own individual effort.

In August, 1905, Dr. Parker, with his wife, visited lawyer Carver at Oskaloosa, Iowa, for the purpose of making his personal acquaintance, because he had heard very much about him while in the classes of "Dad Palmer" as he was affectionately called, at Davenport.

Although Dr. D.D. Palmer did a great deal of criticizing of the things that Willard Carver wrote him before his classes, he nevertheless gave the impression to Dr. Parker that he considered Willard Carver reliable authority on scientific propositions generally and a worthy authority on Chiropractic. This impression had taken hold of Dr. Parker to such an extent that after his graduation he very much desired to add the information which he felt sure lawyer Carver possessed to that which he already had.

The visit between Dr. Parker and Lawyer Carver was delightful and was highly enjoyed by both. An understanding was reached between them that lawyer Carver would do all in his power to instruct Dr. Parker, and would render him as much assistance as he found possible, but told Dr. Parker that on account of his law business, he did not feel that he could go to Ottumwa or become in any manner connected with Dr. Parker's business.

However, the poet has it "there is a destiny that shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." And it turned out that while lawyer Carver's attitude was that he could not leave his business to help Dr. Parker, yet in September following (1905), he met with an accident which threatened him with general paralysis, causing him to hastily conclude that he had better move to Ottumwa and put himself under the care of Dr. Parker until his difficulty had been removed.

Willard Carver moved to Ottumwa in October, and while taking adjustings from Dr. Parker entered his school, and while sitting in the classes lectured to the students, thus instructing not only the class, but Dr. Parker, as to the science of Chiropractic; particularly emphasizing those phases which were not taught by Dr. D.D. Palmer, or which differed from his teachings.

In June, 1906, the Parker School of Chiropractic at Ottumwa, Iowa, conferred upon Willard Carver the degree of Doctor of Chiropractic. Shortly after this he returned to Oskaloosa, Iowa, with the intention of re-entering the practice of the law, but word had preceded him that he was now a doctor, and he never found the opportunity to open his law office, but was kept very busy attending to his numerous patients.

L.L. Denny, of Morning Sun, Iowa, was graduated from the Parker School of Chiropractic in June, 1906. Dr. Denny was a very brilliant young man about twenty-two years of age, and was married immediately following his graduation, and at once journeyed on his honeymoon to Oklahoma City, where he located and began the practice of his profession in an office on the northeast corner of first street and Broadway, where the Skirvin Hotel now stands.

When Doctors Carver and Denny parted at Ottumwa, Dr. Carver said to Dr. Denny: "If you see what you consider a good opening for the establishment of a sanitarium and college, communicate with me immediately." For it had been agreed among the members of Dr. Parker's class that it was the duty of Willard Carver to teach Chiropractic and to write and publish books on the science of Chiropractic.

In conformity with these plans, on the evening of August 26, 1906, at his home in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Dr. Willard Carver received from Dr. L.L. Denny of Oklahoma City a telegram in these words: "Come to Oklahoma city at once. Big deal. Bring $2,000.00. L.L. Denny."

L.L. Denny, D.C., circa 1906

In boyhood, Willard Carver had observed that his father always slept at least one night before deciding an important proposition. As maturity approached, he had also adopted this plan, and therefore took the message of Dr. Denny, read it carefully, and re-read it several times, thought upon it, and retired to rest in the usual way, and went to sleep saying to his should: "Shall I go to Oklahoma City in response to this telegram?" His sleep was comfortable and undisturbed, but in the morning he found himself getting out of bed with his mind full of preparation for the trip south.

The conviction that he should go to Oklahoma City was so completely without any doubt that he delayed not upon the order of his going, but left Oskaloosa on the 9:30 train that morning, headed for the Oklahoma metropolis.

Dr. Carver arrived in Oklahoma City the next day at about 10:30 via the Frisco. Upon arriving, he learned from Dr. Denny that his deal was to purchase the furniture and lease of a rooming house on the corner of Third Street and Broadway, and to conduct therein, an office, college, and sanitarium.

There were twenty-two rooms, nicely furnished, aside from halls, closets and a reception room. The proposition was investigated, and on Friday the 30th day of August, 1906, the property was purchased, and the contract signed with the understanding that Carver and Denny would open in he place the following Monday morning, which they did and remained there for several years.

The Parker School of Chiropractic at Ottumwa continued its good offices and existence for about a year and a half, following the graduation of Willard Carver, at which time the object for which the school had been established having been accomplished, the school was closed.

It had been the intention of Dr. Charles Ray Parker, when he established the school, to only conduct it for a short period of time, for the purpose of financing himself for the study of surgery, and for advancing the general interests of Chiropractic.

The Parker School of Chiropractic fixed the price of tuition at $250.00 for the first time in its history. That was the tuition Willard Carver paid, and all of the other students that attended the institution. Much has been said as to the length of course in the Parker School. It is sufficient to say here that it was the longest course being given by any school of Chiropractic at that time.

In considering the years that have passed away on the wings of light and shadow, it seems very strange indeed that a course of instruction in a Chiropractic school or college could be less than a year, but it must be remembered that courses in all schools, whether medical, osteopathic, or what, were very short indeed.

It is within the memory of any doctor past fifty years of age when medical practitioners were not required to study medicine in school at all; the method being to study with some local practitioner and accompany him on his calls, in his practice, for a year or two, and then to be admitted to practice.

At the time of the graduation of the class of 1906, it was the general conception of people who thought they knew something of Chiropractic, that it was a very simple matter and consisted solely in the adjusting of the vertebrae. Very few people conceived that the art of Chiropractic was based upon a science so comprehensive, as to ultimately change the conceptions of human beings upon every phase of existence.

Dr. Willard Carver at that time understood the comprehensiveness of Chiropractic, which clearly appears in an article from his pen which appeared in the magazine called “The Chiropractor,” edited by Dr. D.D. Palmer, at Davenport, Iowa, in the February, 1905 number.

In the article referred to, it will be observed by those who will turn to the files and read it, that Willard Carver not only understood the tremendous scope of Chiropractic, but was trying to get his friend, D.D. Palmer, to include the biologic fundamentals of psychology as the basis of that science, and in the letter declares that psychology is “the inseparable twin” of Chiropractic.

A fair translation of the writings of Willard Carver, at that time, will disclose that he knew that no person could properly prepare himself to be a Chiropractor who did not give the subject definite and careful study for a long time. This was shown by the fact that he studied human anatomy and Chiropractic more than ten years before he ever attempted to apply the art of Chiropractic to a person.

It is only possible to do the things that the people we live with, will permit us to do. A person that would have suggested in January, 1906, that the very shortest course in which a student could properly prepare himself for the practice of Chiropractic would be eighteen months, would have been laughed to scorn, ridiculed by his friends, and the idea would have been thought to be an outstanding joke.

It requires time, patience, and demonstration to bring the human family to an understanding of anything, and it has required much time and much patience to have it understand the breadth and depth of the science of Chiropractic. However, it is now conceded that eighteen months is the very shortest possible time in which a student may be prepare for the practice of Chiropractic, and it is realized that the more appropriate time is twenty-four months.

The thing that people still find most difficult to grasp, is that it takes the student longer to unlearn the therapeutic errors which he thinks are the truth, than it requires for him to learn the things he should know, indeed the things that are essential to a proper understanding of the science and art of Chiropractic.

All persons should remember that the practice of Chiropractic is not alone for the purpose of removing abnormality that now exists, but that the most important office of the Chiropractor is to prevent human beings from becoming sick, to be able to so advise and direct humanity in the matter of eating, clothing, breathing, bathing, exercising, etc., that they will not longer permit themselves to become abnormal.

Many Chiropractors indicate that they are afraid that if they thus instruct humanity, they will soon run out of business; but when it is remembered that the phases of abnormality now affecting humanity are the result of the degradation of adverse heredity, for thousands of years, and that no person can be found who would not be greatly benefited by an intelligent application of the principles of Chiropractic, it will be seen that the danger of running out of business is indeed very remote.

CHAPTER VIII
PRODUCTION OF AN ADVERTISER

D.D. Palmer at What Cheer, Iowa – B.J. Born – Mother Died – Stepmother – Little or no School Attendance – Little Rudimentary Education – Active Boy – Not very Strong – Very Ambitious.

In 1882 D.D. Palmer and his wife were living at What Cheer, Keokuk County, Iowa, where Mr. Daniel David Palmer was engaged in the grocery and gold fish business, and resided in rooms behind the store.

In September of that year, there was born to them a son, whom they named Bartlett Joshua Palmer; and notwithstanding that, the boy grew rapidly and at two months of age was a very bright, robust looking little fellow.

In the early part of November, 1882, Willard Carver’s parents were living on the old homestead, nine miles northwest of What Cheer. D.D. Palmer had purchased from Willard’s mother a load of chickens, and he delivered them to Mr. Palmer for her.

The chickens were placed in coops on the back end of the lot behind the store, and Willard drove his wagon around in front and tied his horses and went into the store to settle with Mr. Palmer.

While Mr. Palmer and Willard were figuring out what the chickens came to, and Mr. Palmer was engaged in counting out the money Mrs. Palmer came to the door of the living rooms carrying in her arms a large bundle swathed in long skirts and a shawl.

The baby, for such it turned out to be, made some very strange sounds, attracting Willard's attention, and he has often been heard to say that he will never forget the picture framed in the door – the little dark haired mother standing where the light fell fully upon her, holding upon her right arm little B.J., whose long embroidered skirt hung nearly to the floor. He was talking quite extravagantly, not to say vociferously, but Willard says he does not know what he was saying, but that such talk has always been his habit, and that nobody has ever known what he was talking about.

Shortly after this occasion, Mrs. Palmer passed away, and D.D. Palmer moved to Burlington, Iowa, and began the practice of "magnetic healing," which system he had learned from the eminent Dr. Paul Caster of Ottumwa, Iowa, who counted his patients from practically all parts of the world.

Shortly thereafter, D.D. Palmer was remarried, and B.J. had to labor under the adversities of a stepmother who was none too kind to either B.J. or his father. In order to keep peace with the wife, the father was compelled often to be unnecessarily severe with B.J.

With this sort of a setting, B.J. was almost wholly cut off from any home life at the time in a boy's existence when he needs care the most – when he needs the affectionate surroundings and sympathy of intelligent and loving parents, to aid him to prepare for the struggles of life.

There is a tradition as to that period of B.J.'s existence, that he frequently did not dare to come home for days together, because of the harshness and unkindness of his stepmother. Whether these things are true or not, it is now difficult to say, but those who were near and knew the family well know that during those times life's experiences were pretty hard for the little boy.

On account of the home situation, the boy, B.J., did not like school, and had no one to encourage him to go and to do, and to be. The result was that he spent most of his time on the river front, making mud pies, and dwaddling [sic] away his time, as boys are likely to do at the best, but especially under such adverse conditions, he attended school very little.

B.J. received very little fundamental education, and left school at about thirteen years of age, and never attended any more until he entered the class in his father's school to study Chiropractic.

It was a pity, in view of the fact that he was the son of Dr. D.D. Palmer, and would therefore in due time be expected to take up the work of his father, that he had not been encouraged to attend the ward school, high school, and have become thoroughly versed in the fundamentals of English speech and composition.

It has been a matter of profound regret on the part of the many friends of Dr. B.J. Palmer, that his childhood was so robbed and was such a desert from the standpoint of home and of education. Yet, notwithstanding these adversities, he has struggled on and has become able to compose English passably, and has become a somewhat fluent speaker.

During his very early days, B.J. Palmer was a very active boy, full of fun and mischief, from some phases of which he has never fully recovered. He still enjoys a mischievous stunt, as all persons do who are ambitious and busy.

As B.J. Palmer approached adolescence, there was a period of life when he was not very strong. There was no definite, outstanding phase of disease, but he was classified as being a highly nervous child, subject to certain spasms, and it was feared for some time that he would never be well. But through the beneficial influence of his father's assistance, and the vitality from a strong ancestry, he had overcome most of his difficulties by the time he reached twenty years of age.

B.J. Palmer had two weaknesses, which properly managed would have been great elements of strength. He was very vain and exceedingly ambitious. It is not always a weakness to be vain, but one must have something worth while of which to be vain, before vanity is justified, if it ever is. Ambition properly controlled is absolutely necessary to an outstanding success, but ambition should always be tempered by judiciousness.

It happened that B.J. Palmer took to the thought of Chiropractic, undoubtedly because it was his father's work, and he entered the class in his father's school and was graduated from it in 1902, when he was nearly twenty years of age.

In Dr. Daniel David Palmer's book, published in 1911, there is a picture of that class, and those who have the book and will turn to that picture, will observe, that although B.J. Palmer was not twenty years of age, he nevertheless had a rather heavy mustache, and looked to be around twenty-five years of age.

In September, or October, 1902, Dr. D.D. Palmer took a sudden notion to go to the Pacific Coast, so he packed up all of the loose furniture, bed clothing, sheets, pillow slips, etc., from his twenty-one roomed sanitarium on the [5] [6] fourth floor of the Ryan Block and shipped them to Portland, Oregon, leaving B.J. in his twenty-first year with an unexpired lease calling for several thousand dollars, and the bare rooms, with only the bedsteads, mattresses, and a few dressers and chairs in them.

B.J. Palmer, December 1900

In the emergency, B.J. Palmer had no money and was left in a serious dilemma. Willard Carver's uncle, the "Uncle Howard Nutting of Chiropractic," had been closely acquainted with the Palmers for years, and liked and took a great interest in the boy Bart, as he called him. He, therefore, came to B.J.'s rescue, helped him to refurnish the place splendidly and put him on his feet.

Howard Nutting was a very close-mouthed man, and it has been impossible to learn from him just what he did for B.J. Palmer in this instance. B.J. has never told publicly, so it is impossible to state just what occurred between these men. But, in any event, new furnishings were purchased, and B.J. continued to conduct the office and sanitarium where his father had transacted business.

At about this time, Willard Carver, who lived at Oskaloosa, Iowa, became very ill with what was called Typhoid Fever, and as soon as his delirium had subsided he had himself shipped by passenger train to Davenport, with the intention of having the ministrations of his old friend Dr. D.D. Palmer.

When Willard Carver arrived, he found the refurnishing in full swing, and was told by Dr. B.J. Palmer that his father was traveling on the Pacific Coast, but that he could take care of him just as well, and proceeded to adjust Willard Carver for several weeks.

In 1904, Dr. D.D. Palmer returned from the Pacific Coast, and he and Dr. B.J. Palmer joined their effort in

conducting the practice of Chiropractic and the conduct of the Palmer School of Chiropractic. In the fall of 1904 Dr. D.D. Palmer became the editor of the magazine called "The Chiropractor," which has been published since that time.

CHAPTER IX
SEPARATION OF FATHER AND SON

P.S.C. in 1908 – Indictments – Struggle – Conviction – Their Lawyer – D.D. and B.J. separate – Deed Respecting Property – Two Stories – Impossible to Determine Facts

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In April, 1906, Doctors D.D. and B.J. Palmer were conducting the Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa. They had twenty-one students attending classes. The school was not then incorporated. It had no officers, but was generally managed by Dr. D.D. Palmer, assisted by Dr. B.J. Palmer.

The school was publishing a magazine called "The Chiropractor" with Dr. D.D. Palmer as its editor, which it had done since December, 1904.

Dr. D.D. Palmer, through the years of his practice as a "magnetic healer," HAD ACCUMULATED A VERY LARGE AND FINE OSTEO-logical collection, which he had and kept in the school, and which was used for instructive purposes.

In the early part of 1906, both D.D. Palmer and B.J. Palmer had been indicted by the grand jury of Scott County, charged under the medical practice act, with the "Practice of Medicine without a license."

Both of the Palmers had given bond for appearance, and sometime during April, Dr. D.D. Palmer's case had been tried, he having employed for that purpose local counsel at Davenport.

At the conclusion of the trial, he had been found guilty, and the court had entered judgment for $100.00 and costs against him, with the order that, in default of payment of the fine, the defendant would be remanded to jail.

Dr. D.D. Palmer elected to go to jail. It will be recalled that it has already been stated that Willard Carver had for years been the lawyer of the Palmers, especially B.J., and was at this time attending the Parker School of Chiropractic at Ottumwa.

At the time of D.D. Palmer's incarceration, Willard Carver, at Ottumwa, Iowa, received the following telegram: "Father in jail – come to Davenport at once. B.J. Palmer."

Immediately upon receipt of this telegram, Lawyer Carver took the first train for Davenport, where he arrived the next morning, and in company with Dr. B.J. Palmer went to the Scott County Jail, and held a long conference with both of the Palmers, in the cell of Dr. D.D. Palmer.

A number of conferences were thus held, as to the best way and manner of handling Dr. D.D. Palmer's incarceration; and the pending cases against the Palmers generally; and also to determine how the business of the Palmers could be safely conducted.

Lawyer Carver, at the time, advised the Palmers that as to the case of Dr. D.D. Palmer that had resulted in conviction, the thing to do was to petition the governor for a pardon. Lawyer Carver, while a democrat ina republican state, had a decided advantage in this respect, for he had been peculiarly instrumental in securing the nomination of Governor Cummnis, a liberal republican, who later became United States Senator from Iowa.

The advice was that in the event of failure to secure a pardon, the case should be appealed to the Supreme Court, and an appeal bond put up, which would have the effect of suspending the judgment until the case had been heard in and decided by the Supreme Court; and that if the case were finally lost, there would be only the fine to pay at the worst.

Lawyer Carver was immediately employed to go to Governor Cummins and to present the application for pardon to him.

In connection with the advice on the general conduct of the Palmer business, an arrangement was fully discussed, by which the whole management would be transferred to, and conducted by a person not before engaged

in the same, and who should be also a registered medical doctor in the state of Iowa.

D.D. Palmer and B.J. Palmer were advised to transfer all of their property to some disinterested person, to hold for them in trust, until they could safely take it back into their own names, taking from the trustee, a private contract for such return of the title, at the proper time, the same to be an instrument in writing, couched in such terms as would protect the interest of each, not only against the trustee, but as between themselves.

The manager chosen to conduct the business and to be the ostensible owner, and to be the apparent editor of the magazine, was M.P. Brown, M.D., a registered physician, who was studying, or had finished the study of Chiropractic in the Palmer School of Chiropractic.

To carry out the advice of Lawyer Carver, upon the other phases of the matter, all of the property of Dr. D.D. Palmer, including the large osteological collection, which was and is the most outstanding of its kind in the Chiropractic profession, and all of the property of Dr. B.J. Palmer, who, against the private advice of Lawyer Carver to Dr. D.D. Palmer, transferred by mutual consent of both parties, in writing to Mabel H. Palmer, the wife of Dr. B.J. Palmer. After this deed of conveyance had been signed, Lawyer Carver left for Des Moines to attempt to secure the pardon.

Upon arriving at Des Moines, Lawyer Carver found the Governor Cummins was out of the city, so he made an appointment, through the governor's private secretary, to see him, to present the application for pardon, one week from that date; after which he returned to Ottumwa, Iowa.

Upon arriving at Ottumwa, Lawyer Carver wrote a letter to the Palmers stating the facts, and what he had done, and also advised them that to insure the Governor's favorable action a pardon should be recommended by the officials of the trial court at Davenport.

Lawyer Carver also advised the Palmers that as to the remaining cases against D.D. Palmer and B.J. Palmer, it would be the most advantageous to have them continued until an understanding could be reached with the prosecution, to have them dismissed. All of these general instructions were carried out to the letter.

Upon receiving the letter which stated that Lawyer Carver had been unable to see the governor, Dr. D.D. Palmer concluded that he did not wish to remain in jail another week, having already been there about two weeks, so he elected to pay the fine, and be discharged; which he did, and then returned to the Palmer place of business to take up his work as theretofore.

Upon arriving at the institution, he was met at the door by Dr. B.J. Palmer, and preemptorily [sic] told that he was not wanted there any longer, that he had no property there and that he did not wish to continue any association with D.D. Palmer.

At this juncture it must be stated that there are two stories as to what happened. Dr. D.D. Palmer insisted to his death that he was put out of the place; that no settlement was made with him, and that he received nothing for his property.

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Dr. B.J. Palmer, upon the other hand, claimed that there was a settlement, that outside parties were called in to assess the value of the things inventoried, and that when the same was done, he paid the amount found to be due to Dr. D.D. Palmer. To say the least of it, however, even taking B.J.'s statement as true, it was a peculiarly forced sale so far as D.D. was concerned.

Careful search as to this whole matter fails to reveal any satisfying or satisfactory evidence as to just what actually did take place, and as to just what was done. However, this much is true, that since that time, Dr. B.J. Palmer has held and claims that Mabel H. Palmer owns the great osteological collection, which he very soon thereafter published was worth $25,000.00.

Dr. D.D. Palmer claims that after paying the fine, he had no cash of his own, but that his wife had some $450.00 in the bank, which represented her personal savings; and that, with this money he left Davenport and journeyed to

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Medford, Oklahoma, where he had a brother, Charles Palmer, who was conducting a newspaper.

Arriving at Medford, Oklahoma, Dr. D.D. Palmer and his wife purchased a small grocery store which he conducted until the spring of 1907, and while conducting the store, he devoted his evenings and spare time to the

practice of Chiropractic.

In February, 1907, Willard Carver journeyed to Blackwell, Oklahoma, to deliver a lecture to the public for one of his graduates, and while there, learned that his old friend, Dr. D.D. Palmer was at Medford. So, the next morning he went there to see him, visited with him all the afternoon, and stayed with him overnight, and received from him a very detailed statement as to what took place at the time of the separation between him and Dr. B.J. Palmer, the principal part of which is stated in this history.

Those who Dr. D.D. Palmer know that it would be impossible to remain long associated with him [in] business, because of his peculiar impulsiveness and his strange, not to say erratic way of doing things. Dr. B.J. Palmer cannot be blamed for declining to continue in business with his father, but he should have been very careful indeed about the way and manner in which that relationship was broken off.

Dr. B.J. Palmer was only a boy, twenty-four years of age, when the events detailed in this chapter occurred, and many of his errors may be excused upon the basis of his lack of experience, and upon excessive ambition for aggrandizement, for of course when Dr. D.D. Palmer left Davenport it must have seemed to the boy that he would be left alone, and dominant in the entire northern field of Chiropractic.

CHAPTER X
THE HYSTERIA OF SCHOOLS

Mistaken Idea – Supposed to be Money in School Business – Many Chiropractors with Theories to Exploit – Fogged up the Air – Many Dissentions.

It has been related that the Palmer School of Chiropractic, at Davenport, Iowa, began functioning as such under Dr. D.D. Palmer January 15, 1898.

It has also been stated that up to 1903 there had been fifteen persons graduated, of which B.J. Palmer was the fifteenth, and was graduated in 1902.

Aside from the Palmer School of Chiropractic, in 1902 there were the Langworthy School a Cedar Rapids, [9] Iowa, and the Pacific College of Chiropractic at Portland, Oregon, founded by Dr. D.D. Palmer, after [he] had left Dr. B.J. Palmer as has been explained in this history.

It has been stated elsewhere that Dr. D.D. Palmer returned to Davenport in 1904, and joined with Dr. B.J. in carrying on the Sanitarium and school until the end of April, 1906.

In the fall, 1905, Dr. Charles Ray Parker opened the Parker School of Chiropractic at Ottumwa, Iowa, which he conducted until the summer or fall of 1908.

In 1906, Willard Carver and L.L. Denny founded Carver-Denny Chiropractic College at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and opened its doors to students in October. They conducted this college until August, 1908, at which time Dr. Carver bought Dr. Denny out, and took Dr. Archibald C. McCoil, who had just graduated from the institution, into the work to take Dr. Denny's place as treasurer and manager.

Dr. L.L. Denny went to the Pacific coast, where he engaged in the practice of Chiropractic quite extensively, and finally engaged also in the health bread business for some years.

During the year of 1907, aside from Carver-Denny Chiropractic college, the following Chiropractic schools and colleges were organized and were functioning in Oklahoma City: Palmer-Gregory Chiropractic College; the Oklahoma Institute of Chiropractic; The Oklahoma Chiropractic School; The University of Chiropractic and the Temple of Knowledge.

The "big idea" that caused the starting of all these schools was that Carver and Denny were coining money, and becoming rich in the school business. And also that in the new scheme of things, when Chiropractic was regulated

by law in the first Oklahoma State Legislature, no institution would have a chance except those conducting schools when the great even took place.

These were indeed profoundly ridiculous ideas. It is true that Carver and Denny were doing a very large office and sanitarium business, and were making money; but they were not at that time, nor have their successors, ever netted a dollar from conducting Carver College.

That school men have a better chance than others in a state where Chiropractic is regulated by law, has been proven an abject fallacy, for school men have many financial burdens to bear, which do not apply to others. That is, that others are not compelled to bear. Educational institutions have also many enemies because of suspicion and jealousy. While doctors of Chiropractic in the field simply received the benefits of the expenditures of the colleges, without money, and without price, and in any event, without being personally involved. Colleges are always compelled to shell out enough funds to protect the profession legally, without thanks or consideration.

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In 1908 Dr. D.D. Palmer founded a school at Santa Barbara, California, which he soon left, and organized another one in San Diego. It will be noted that Dr. D.D. Palmer had a line of school centers substantially the length of the Pacific Coast.

The schools established by Dr. D.D. Palmer spawned a brood that spread as the therapeutists think disease germs do, until they had produced a very large number of short-term, fly-by-night, pseudo-Chiropractic institutions, throughout the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

It will be remembered, although this is the first time the fact has been stated in this history, that up to about 1912, The Palmer School of Chiropractic at Davenport, Iowa, had, and maintained a correspondence course. One of the outstanding graduates from that course is Dr. Fred W. Collins of Newark, New Jersey.

Drs. Fred W. Collins & Willard Carver

There was no very extensive advertisement of the correspondence department of the Palmer School, but nevertheless, it existed, and its existence gave encouragement to others, and inspired the commercially minded to start such institutions.

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About 1906, the National School of Chiropractic was organized in Chicago, at first as a correspondence school only, but soon began requiring students to spend a short period at the institution, to be taught the art of Chiropractic.

The National School of Chiropractic gradually receded from the idea that Chiropractic could be taught by correspondence, and with the casting off of those unworthy garments, it became recognized as a standard institution of Chiropractic learning.

The National School from the beginning had quite a large business, and that fact resulted in many

correspondence schools springing up in Chicago, some in Newark, New Jersey, some in New York City, and one, it must be said with deep regret, was conducted for some time in Oklahoma City.

Generally, speaking, however, the correspondence school idea faded very rapidly, and to the eternal praise of the profession, it should be said, Chiropractors have frowned upon attempts to teach Chiropractic by correspondence from the very first.

Schools were organized so rapidly that by August, 1917, there were thirty-two Chiropractic schools and colleges. By the end of 1917, nineteen of these institutions joined the International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges, which was organized at Davenport, Iowa on August of that year, by eight of the leading schools and colleges of Chiropractic.

It is a pleasure to record that as to educational institutions in Chiropractic, sanity has replaced hysteria and it has come to be recognized that there should not be a great number of schools, but that the schools and colleges should be of the very highest standard, and should be conducted solely for the benefit of Chiropractic. Practically all Chiropractic educational institutions are honestly striving to bring themselves to a standard that will reflect dignity and honor upon the profession.

CHAPTER XI
A MULTIPLICITY OF BOOKS

Publishing Itch – Everybody's Pet Published – Books Confined to Phases of Art – Thoughts on Philosophy – Little Attention to Science

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In the establishment of a new profession, many remarkable and almost unaccountable things occur. One of the most unexpected in the establishment of Chiropractic was the "publishing itch" that took hold of a large number in the profession. Each Chiropractor who assumed to start a school or became a teacher seemed to feel that he must publish a book, setting forth his peculiar ideas.

It was contended that the first of these was published in 1906 by Dr. B.J. Palmer, of which book, his father, Dr. D.D. Palmer, on page nine of his book "The Science, Art and Philosophy of Chiropractic" copyrighted 1911, says: "The first volume of Chiropractic ever published was copyrighted and issued by my son, Bartlett Joshua Palmer, aged 24, in 1906, although the most of its contents were from my pen. I objected to its being published at that time because I then thought and now know that the science had not been sufficiently developed. But, in spite of my objections, the book was printed and its many readers found in it something, at least, pertaining to the art and philosophy of Chiropractic, which never before had been made public."

In the foregoing statement, Dr. D.D. Palmer was mistaken in that it was not the first book that was ever attempted by members of the profession, because Langworthy, Paxton, [12] and Smith had previously published a two volume work on Chiropractic. [13] In other respects, it seems likely that he must have known what he was talking about, and that he stated the truth.

Dr. B.J. Palmer made the same mistake in his dedication of that book to his father, a copy of which dedication appears in his father's book, on page four. It says: "With my kindest regards I present you with No. 1 of the first issue of the first book ever published on Chiropractic. From Son, B.J. Palmer, D.C. to Father, Dr. D.D. Palmer."

Before this date, in 1905, a two-volume work upon the subject of Chiropractic was written, compiled, and published by the joint efforts of Minora Paxton [sic], S.M. Langworthy, and Oakley G. Smith, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The volume of this work that treated more particularly upon the art of Chiropractic was very profusely illustrated.

The three Chiropractic joint publishers mentioned had very little to say as to any scientific phase of any subject, but particularly that of Chiropractic, for the good and sufficient reason that they had not had time to have learned much abut that very comprehensive subject. They were graduated by Dr. D.D. Palmer before 1902. We have seen that he says not sufficient was known of the science of Chiropractic, even by himself, that he felt like making an attempt to publish anything on that subject.

These early books were never published beyond the first edition; and it is not known whether the first editions sold or not. Suffice it to say that probably very few in the profession, upon reading these statements in this history, will remember to have ever seen these books or heard of them.

In December, 1909, Willard Carver published the first edition of "Carver's Chiropractic Analysis." This was a one-volume work, containing ninety chapters, and addressed primarily to a discussion of the Science of Chiropractic, as the same applies to Physiology, Pathology, Symptomology, and Diagnosis; and contained a few general statements as to the fundamentals of the art of Chiropractic.

The art of Chiropractic received very limited treatment in the First Edition of Carver's Analysis, because it was the profound conviction of the author that there should never be an attempt to teach the application of the principles of Chiropractic by written descriptions, or by pictures; but that the art should be taught solely by word of mouth and by physical demonstration upon the human body.

In the first edition of the Analysis, Willard Carver gave a very complete description of the ramification of nerve trunks; something that had never been published by anyone before. In a short time thereafter, about the middle of [14]
1911, Dr. Abrams of San Francisco, brought out his book called "Spondelo-Therapy," using precisely the ramification as given in the Analysis, merely changing a few words.

There was no way to prove plagiarism, so nothing was ever said about it, on Dr. Carver's behalf; but the books of Abrams, it should be said, sold to members of the medical profession in great numbers.

Shortly afterward, in about 1912, a man posing as being possessed of the degree of Medical Doctor, under the purloined diploma and license of a dead man, and residing in Oklahoma City, published a book which he called [15]
"Spinal Treatment," and "Spondelo-Therapy," which made a still more extended plagiarism, if that were possible, upon the nerve trunk ramification given by Dr. Carver in the Analysis.

Joy M. Loban, D.C.

Since all of these books mentioned have long been out of use, the merest notice of them historically is all that is

deemed necessary. About 1910, Dr. Joy M. Loban, who was at that time working with the Universal Chiropractic College at Davenport, Iowa, published his book on what he called the "Science and Technique of Chiropractic." In this book very little space was devoted to statements respecting the science of Chiropractic, but the art, from Dr. Loban's standpoint, was quite extensively covered, both in language and pictures.

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At about the same time, or a little later, Dr. Forrester of the National School of Chiropractic at Chicago, published his work called "Spinal Treatment." This book, as the title indicates, addressed itself very largely to manipulations rather than to the reasons for the same.

Dr. Joe Shelby Riley

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In about 1916, Dr. Joe Shelby Riley, at Washington, D.C., published a book on Chiropractic, which peculiarly discussed his method of applying the art. The statements in this book, however, were not based upon provable scientific facts. The book did not have much sale, and has since quite fallen into disuse.

In 1911 Dr. Daniel David Palmer published at Portland, Oregon a book entitled "The Science, Art, and

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Philosophy of Chiropractic." This book contained a little over 1,000 pages, and was a conglomeration of news, items, history, family facts, criticisms of Chiropractors generally, all coupled with an immense amount of very valuable, but greatly scattered disrelated data respecting Chiropractic.

Dr. D.D. Palmer's book was very valuable, and is still very valuable to the profession, and perhaps the profession owes it to him to republish this book. However, the book cannot be said to state the science nor art of Chiropractic, because its contents are not systematized, nor classified sufficiently to come within that classification. It is, however, a valuable compilation to any Chiropractor and contains historical statements and data not to be found elsewhere.

In 1915 Willard Carver published a revision of the first edition of the Analysis, very much extended as to scientific statement, and as to physiology, pathology, symptomology, and diagnosis; and going carefully into an analysis of various phases necessary to an understanding of the art of Chiropractic. this book contains some 750 pages.

In about 1921 Dr. Loban published a revision of his book on the "Science and Technique of Chiropractic," which was greatly enlarged over the first edition. This book is still being sold and is a text book in use at the Universal Chiropractic College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1920 Willard Carver published his book, "Psycho-Bio-Physiology" which, as the name indicates, covers the

Chiropractic aspects of Psychology, Biology and Physiology.

In 1921, Dr. Carver published the first volume of the third edition of the Analysis, covering the subjects of Pathology, Relatology, which is the analysis of relationship and the art of relating, which carefully details the laws and rules appertaining to the art of adjusting, or what is called "relating."

In 1922, he published a second volume of the third edition of the Analysis, which contains a very complete symptomology, directed to substantially all evidences of abnormality, together with the fundamentals of diagnosis, including diagnosis from the eye.

In 1924, he published Carver's Scientific Catechism, which treats of eleven important Chiropractic subjects, presented by questions and answers.

In addition to these books, there has been published among Chiropractors, brochures too numerous to mention. It should also be said that Dr. B.J. Palmer has published several subsequent works, all of which however are address [ed] to the art of Chiropractic.

This probably does not complete the list of Chiropractic publications, but it comes sufficiently near to explain the devious, difficult, and opposed ideas which Chiropractors had in the beginning; and serves to explain, at least to a large extent, why the members of the profession have found it so difficult to be pleasantly harmonious.

CHAPTER XII.
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Chiropractic differed from others – Began by Forming Associations – A first recognized need for protection – Provided for it in Associations – Associations not Complete Success.

Following the conviction of Dr. D.D. Palmer for "practicing medicine without a license," and the necessity of his paying a fine or going to jail, in which situation he at first elected to go to jail, and afterwards to pay his fine rather than to remain there to expiate his fine, it occurred to a few Chiropractors that an association should be formed to distribute the burden of protection, in such emergencies.

Following up this intention, there was organized at Davenport, Iowa during the summer of 1906, a national [19] society which was called The Universal Chiropractic Association. The historian is without information as to who was the first president of that association, but its secretary was Dr. B.J. Palmer.

The names of other officers in the association were changed at nearly every annual meeting, but the secretary-treasurer was the same, and was Dr. B.J. Palmer for more than twenty years.

The Universal Chiropractic Association was organized as a protective body from the very beginning, partaking of the nature of an insurance concern. At first this scheme was not worked out so fully, but later plans were developed into a somewhat elaborate system of contracts looking to the protection of the membership.

From the very first, however, the Universal Chiropractic Association employed a general counsel and it was his business to defend the members in good standing, who carried that character of contract, in the court when they were charged with infractions of the medical practice act, or with malpractice.

It had been the plan of the American Medical Association to have the medical practice acts of the various states so comprehensively drawn that no doctor of any system could do anything for a patient for which he charged a fee, that did not constitute an infraction of that act, and that did not make such doctor liable to conviction and punishment for having "practiced medicine without a license."

All through the period from 1910 to 1920 there was a steady and rapid growth of the U.C.A. as it was dubbed. It wrote contracts for protection against prosecution under the medical practice acts and against malpractice, and some other suits. At about that time, it reached its meridian and ceased to increase in membership, although it

continued in business until the fall of 1930.

In 1909 there was a society organized, called the International Chiropractic Association. The data at hand does not reveal who were the first officers of that association, but its first general counsel was Colonel Sol L. Long, now of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The I.C.A. was a society based very largely upon the same plan as the U.C.A. It soon reached the maximum of its membership, an in a few years passed out of existence, for the reason that it did not present anything especially different or more valuable than the National Society already in existence, and most of its members were persuaded that it would be safer and better to be a member of the UCA which was a large and strong organization.

In the early part of the year 1912, Dr. Willard Carver conceived the plan of having a national organization composed of delegates from state associations with a provision in the constitution that if no association existed in a State, that it should have the right to organize one along lines indicated, and by virtue thereof, to become a member of the National Association.

With this scheme in mind, he wrote to the secretaries of the various state associations, and to leading Chiropractors in a large number of States, asking for their opinions in the matter. The plan was so enthusiastically received that Dr. Carver called a meeting to organize such an association at Kansas City, Missouri that fall.

The organizing convention met on the first day of October, 1912, at the Victoria Hotel, and proceeded to write and adopt a complete constitution and to perfect a complete organization. Willard Carver was made the first president, and Dr. Lytle of Philadelphia was elected secretary.

There was a great deal of correspondence and effort on the part of the general officers of the association, to get the officers of state associations to perform the necessary acts to bring their state organizations into the national body, but it was too early in the experience of Chiropractors; they could not see the importance of such a national organization, and therefore the society soon passed out of existence.

However, it must be remembered that this national organization which was named the Federated Chiropractors of the United States, was the forerunner of the splendid organization formulated in 1928, and called the International Chiropractic Congress.

In August, 1917, at what was called the home-coming, at the P.S.C. Davenport, the eight leading schools and colleges of the Chiropractic profession organized what they named the International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges.

The schools that organized the association just referred to were the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Carver Chiropractic College, the Universal Chiropractic College, the Davenport School of Chiropractic, St. Louis College of Chiropractic, the Kansas School of Chiropractic, the Ross School of Chiropractic, and the University of Chiropractic.

The person representing each of the aforenamed institutions at this meeting joined in the organization of the association, and each signed the constitution for his institution. Within two months from the date of organization, nineteen colleges and schools had signed the constitution, had paid their fees and become members.

The first officers of the International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges, were Willard Carver, President; Charles N. Ross, Secretary, and B.J. Palmer, Treasurer.

N.C. Ross, D.C.

The by-laws of the International Society contained a defining clause which was binding upon all members, and it was expected that it should be universally used by all Chiropractors. It was stated in the following words: "Chiropractic is hereby defined to be the science that teaches health in anatomic relation, and disease or abnormality in anatomic disrelation; and teaches the art of restoring anatomic relation by a process of adjusting by hand. No other means of securing health shall be construed to be Chiropractic except the application of the inherent qualities at the time in the patient, or appertaining to the Chiropractor."

The defect in this association seemed to be that it had gone a little further than the majority of schools organizing it, were able to follow. Before sixty days had passed, Dr. B.J. Palmer had flagrantly breached the articles of association, and upon his attention being called to it by the President, apologized; but in less than thirty days from that time, did it again and more flagrantly, and in print, declared the constitution to be a "scrap of paper."

The other member schools had not changed their literature, and were going on with their old definitions and procedure, just as they had before organizing the association. The only institution that hewed to the line of the adopted definition was Carver Chiropractic College of Oklahoma City. However, it is said "one robin does not make Spring." So, as executive officer, Dr. Carver felt that the association was a failure.

However, all of the members were notified of the date, time and place, of the holding of the first annual meeting, which was Cincinnati, Ohio. There were three or four schools represented, and a meeting was held, but no second meeting occurred, and the association ceased to function. The treasurer has never reported the condition of the treasury, and the matter thus stand to this day.

The particular object of The International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges was to unify and standardize the conceptions of Chiropractic leaders as to what Chiropractic actually is, and to determine what should be conceived to be a standard Chiropractic education and in this respect this association was a forerunner of the International Chiropractic Congress.

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In 1920, in New York City, the American Chiropractic Association was organized. Its charter was held open for a considerable period with the hope that, on the part of at least some of the charter members, that it could be whipped into line, as a national organization of delegates from state organizations, much on the order of the United

States Congress, and more definitely, the Senate of the United States.

It seemed impossible to get the delegates to understand the importance of this idea, and so it was finally organized as a mass association, which it remained until the fall of 1930, when it merged with the Universal Chiropractic [sic] Association, into the National Chiropractic Association.

There was a strong endeavor made during the organizing period of the A.C.A. to establish in it a real research department by making the deans of all schools and colleges members, by subscribing to that part of the constitution creating the research department, which provided that these school representatives were to meet annually, at the time and place of the association, to consider all matters presented to them from the field, and all matters presented to them from any source; and they were to determine as rapidly as possible, the definition of Chiropractic and to declare for and establish what constitutes the art of Chiropractic.

Those in attendance at the many sessions, labored with these propositions for days. Willard Carver was finally appointed to draft articles by which to establish a research department along the lines which had been discussed. He did so and brought the same in at the next meeting; it was fully discussed and rejected upon the outspoken declaration particularly on the part of Dr. Loban, that with the delegates present from the various schools, Carver would always be there, and would Carverize every proposition brought forward.

So soon as the statement just recorded, Dr. Carver asked permission to withdraw the articles which he had written creating a research department, and to personally with-draw from the meeting.

At the next meeting, which completed the organization of the American Chiropractic Association, Dr. Carver was represented by Dr. A.F. McNown, but it was some time afterwards that Dr. Carver personally affiliated with the A.C.A., and then only as a social member.

The American Chiropractic Association was organized practically along the same lines as the U.C.A., but in some way succeeded in perfecting an organization whereby it could give the same protection and assistance for a considerably smaller scale of fees.

The fact that the A.C.A. gave at least the same service as good, or better than the U.C.A., for less money, and the fact that the A.C.A. was for years represented by that splendid campaigner Dr. Frank R. Margetts as its president, resulted in it making a very rapid growth, soon outstepping the U.C.A. in membership.

Frank R. Margetts, LL.B., D.C., circa 1922

The A.C.A. at the close of its history, October, 1930, had the largest membership of any national organization,

and as a protective association was accomplishing good work.

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In 1924, there was organized in New York City an association called the Chiropractic Health Bureau. The plan of this organization seems to have been to confine the art of Chiropractic to the joints of the backbone, and to enlist the assistance of laymen to the accomplishment of that end.

The C.H.B., from the very beginning, was recognized by the members of the profession generally, as being sort of an auxiliary to the Palmer School of Chiropractic, and they gave it very little support, and had very little confidence in it. It seems likely that it will never reach a large membership.

A casual reading, having covered this subject this far, will be impressed by the fact that the trouble with the whole matter of organization has been that there is a pronounced lack of unanimity in the objects to be accomplished by the profession. There had been a fear and distrust, coupled with a failure to understand each other, that has made successful organization impossible.

CHAPTER XIII
THE START IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma a Territory – Composed of Younger Sons – Wild, Free Country – Expected Liberal Thought – Free from Dogma – Right Place to Pioneer the New.

Persons laboring under the inspiration to accomplish things worth while, that from history, they knew will be difficult, are always watching for the long chance.

When Willard Carver and L.L. Denny located in Oklahoma Territory, one of the chief reasons for their doing so was that it was a territory which had just passed its enabling act, and was therefore on the rapid way to becoming a state.

These men knew that Oklahoma was in the great Southwest; that it was the last frontier; an old cattle country in which liberty and equality had existed from time immemorial, indeed from the days when Washington Irving made a tour of Oklahoma and published a report of his travels, people had looked forward to the day when Oklahoma would become a State, believing that it would demonstrate liberty and justice in impartial purity.

Throughout the constitutional convention, which was in session for months at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Carver and Denny were exceedingly pleased with the constitution that was slowly and laboriously being put together by men who were giants in those days.

When the constitution was finally completed, upon the subjects of health and medicine it could not have been more to the liking of Carver and Denny, who intended to secure legislative recognition for Chiropractic, if they had written that part of the constitution themselves; but things are not always what they seem.

The college was organized and called “Carver-Denny Chiropractic College,” which was opened to students in October, 1906. Carver and Denny also organized a sanitarium company and proceeded to establish an extensive and lucrative practice.

These schools and sanitarium men began to hear rumblings and mutterings which did not indicate that Oklahoma was to be wholly “the land of the free,” and it appeared that if they stayed and continued to transact business, it would have to be also “the home of the brave.”

All physicians and surgeons in the Indian Territory part of Oklahoma were practicing under the medical practice act of the State of Arkansas, which was perhaps the most drastic of any such act of any of the states of this country. In the Oklahoma part, they had practised [sic] under the territorial act.

There was a persistent rumor that some Chiropractor had located in Oklahoma City shortly before Drs. Carver and Denny came, and that the county attorney or sheriff had notified him that unless he had a license to practice

medicine, he would have a stated amount of time in which to get out of the territory, and volunteered the advice that he had better go, with the result that he went. It has been impossible for the historian to obtain the name of this person.

Nothing had been said to Dr. Denny about this up to the time Dr. Carver arrived. In a short time after his arrival, however, a lawyer whose name will not be given since it might do him injury, came to the Carver-Denny offices one night and asked to see Dr. Carver and proceeded to explain that as a fellow lawyer and friend, he had come to tell him that the authorities were going to get him under the police regulations of the territory.

Dr. Carver proposed to the lawyer that he would place a certified check for $500.00, with the Western National Bank, to be paid to the prosecuting witness at the termination of a jury trial, no matter which way it was decided, if they would arrest him and charge him with "practicing medicine without a license," and told the lawyer to go back to those he represented, and tell them what he had been told, and in the language of the short-grass country, to tell them further to "either put up or shut up."

After that proposition, the Carver Institution, nor anyone connected with it were ever bothered or molested in any way or manner with threats or bluffs, or with any attempts to make trouble or arrests.

The method from then on was to attempt to bluff, cajole, and scare Chiropractors in small towns and outlying districts. By these methods the officers succeeded in running some Chiropractors out of the State; but it is a delight to record that nearly all of the Chiropractors stood pat and fought nobly for their rights.

During the summer and fall of 1907, Carver and Denny urged upon all Chiropractors in the State to organize and gather together a fund, and to employ someone who thoroughly understood legislative business, to be at the first legislature, at its opening session, and to remain throughout its existence. Something was done along this line, but nothing that promised immediate assistance.

A state Association was formed, but no arrangements had been made for the collection of a fund, and there was no urgent talk upon the part of Chiropractors in Oklahoma City and in the State, looking to a close organization for the raising of such an expense fund.

At the first of December, 1907, Carver and Denny realized that if anything constructive was done at the first legislature, the burden was going to fall upon them to do it; and so they began looking about for persons qualified to accomplish the things desired.

There was a man practicing law in Oklahoma City at that time, by the name of James W. Johnson, who had formerly resided in Chicago; and had for several terms, been a member o the Senate of that State. He was a brilliant and polished orator and stood well as a democratic politician; so Carver and Denny employed him to take the place at the head of their lobby.

Incidentally, they had become acquainted with Captain Frank M. Posegate, whose life they had been fortunate enough to save, and who was a writer for the Manufacturer's Record, and had been an editor on the St. Joe and St. Louis papers. Captain Posegate stood well as a republican politician. He had been a member of General Grant's Staff, and was a man of unusual merit. Carver and Denny secured a splendid find when the Captain volunteered to join hands in the fight under Colonel Johnson.

Willard Carver had put in the summer and fall preparing a bill that would be suitable to introduce to secure the regulation of the practice of Chiropractic in the new State of Oklahoma. The bill was the first of its kind ever introduced into a legislature, and was in words and figures as follows:

Be It Enacted by the people of the State of Oklahoma:

Section 1. That there is hereby established a State Board of Examiners to be composed of three persons, residents of this State, appointed by the Governor. The persons composing the first Board shall be Doctors of Chiropractic, and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of Chiropractic within the confines of this State for at least six months prior to the taking effect of this Act. After the appointment of said first Board, members thereof shall be appointed from those who are licensed to practice Chiropractic in this State. The term of office of each member shall be three years, provided that for the first Board the Governor shall appoint one to serve one year, one to serve two years, and one for the term. At the expiration of the first period he shall appoint one person for a full term, and continue to appoint one person to said Board each year

thereafter, except in the case of vacancy or death or otherwise, when he shall appoint a capable Chiropractor, residing in the State, for the remainder of the term. The Board so constituted shall organize each year by the election of one of its members as chairman, one as treasurer, and one as secretary.

Section 2. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and shall be its executive officer. The treasurer shall receive and care for all funds of the Board. The Secretary shall be the Clerk of the Board, and shall keep a complete record of its proceedings. Said Board shall hold regular sessions at the State Capitol twice each year, which sessions shall convene on the first Monday of December and June, respectively. Said Board shall hold such special or adjouned [sic] sessions as may be deemed expedient, by giving due notice thereof, by publishing the date and place thereof in some newspaper of general circulation, published at the Capitol, at least fifteen days prior to said meeting.

Section 3. It shall be duty of said Board to examine proper applicants and to grant licenses to practice Chiropractic in this State. Applications for examination shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be filed with the Secretary of the Board, and shall not be considered by said Board unless there is filed therewith, a diploma from some regularly incorporated College of Chiropractic, conferring upon the holder thereof, the degree of D.C. (Doctor of Chiropractic), together with satisfactory evidence of good character, and accompanied by a fee of Ten ($10.00) Dollars. The fees so paid shall constitute a fund from which shall be paid the expenses of said Board, which shall include $3.00 per diem for the Clerk thereof, and after the expenses are paid, the remainder of said fund shall be divided equally among the members of said board, as compensation in full, for their services. No license shall be granted to an applicant unless the said applicant shall pass an approved examination on the following subjects, to wit: Anatomy, Pathology, Physiology, Osteology, Hygiene, Bacteriology, Histology, Symptomology, Chiropractic Principles, Chiropractic Orthopedy, Chiropractic Diagnosis, and Chiropractic Adjustment.

Section 4. Provided further that after one month from the day this enactment takes effect, said Board shall not consider an application for examination unless the diploma accompanying such application, was issued by some regularly incorporated College of Chiropractic, the curriculum of which required as precedent to graduation, the study in said school of a course covering the subjects named herein, of two College years of not less than five calendar months each.

Section 5. No Chiropractor shall prescribe for, or administer to, any person any drug or medicine now or thereafter included in materia medica, or shall perform for any person, any major or minor surgery or practice obstetrics, provided that Chiropractors may adjust by hand, any joints of the skeletal frame; and any Chiropractor, except one who is also a licensed physician, in this State, who prescribes for or administers to any person, any drug or medicine as hereinbefore stated, or who not being a licensed surgeon, performs any

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major or minor surgery, except as herein provided, or not being a licensed surgeon performs any major or minor surgery, except as herein provided, or not being a licensed obstetrician, practices obstetrics, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than Two Hundred or more than Five Hundred Dollars, or imprisoned in the County Jail not less than six months, or more than one year, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 6. The Governor shall appoint members of the first Board of Examiners as herein provided, within ten days from the taking effect of this Act, and twenty-five days from the taking effect thereof, said Board shall convene for the purpose of examining all applicants who have brought themselves within the requirements of this Act. Provided that all certificates to practice Chiropractic shall be registered with the Recorder of Deeds in the County, of the practice of the holder thereof. Provided further that any person, after the expiration of ten days from the adjournment of the first session of said Board who shall practice Chiropractor without the license provided for herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not less than two, nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail, nor less than six months, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

CHAPTER XIV.
THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS

Difficulty in Securing Financial Organization – The First Association – The Second Association – The Third Association – The Present Association.

Carver and Denny thought that the very first thing that should be done by way of unifying Chiropractors was to organize a State Association, and get them all together, and in that manner secure a unanimity of objective.

They, and through them their student body, talked organization of an association, al through the fall and winter of 1906 and until the fall of 1907.

At first the Chiropractors could not be persuaded to give the slightest attention to any thought of organization. Carver and Denny finally procured the convention of a little coterie that agreed an organization would be a splendid thing; and so, one night in August of 1907, a meeting was held for the purpose of the organization of a state association.

It had been determined that the way to go about it, was to hold a banquet to which all Chiropractors could be invited; and that at the close of the banquet to take up the matter of the organization of a State Association quite in detail, and discuss the various ways and means for accomplishing that end, and if possible, complete such an organization.

To that end a banquet committee was appointed to secure a place, and caterers to supply the food for the banquet. In due course, the committee reported that it had secured the basement of the Catholic Church on the corner of Fourth and Harvey, and had made the other necessary arrangements.

And so, one Tuesday evening, in the early part of August, the banquet was held, and a very happy time was enjoyed by all present.

It does not seem to be clear in the memory of anyone now living in Oklahoma City why the basement of the Catholic Church should have been placed at the disposal of a Chiropractic College, and a company of Chiropractors; but there is no doubt, as to the historical fact.

After much discussion, the framework for the organization of a State Association was arrived at, and a temporary president and secretary were elected to serve until the organization was completed; and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, after which the meeting adjourned, to meet for permanent organization September 6, 1907.

At the meeting on September 6, the constitution and by-laws were presented by the committee, and were adopted. The name selected for the organization was The Oklahoma Chiropractic Association; and permanent officers were elected for the ensuing term, which was one year.

The records covering this period, were stored in the locker room of Carver Chiropractic College, and at the time of the fire, which occurred in 1926, they were unfortunately burned, and the historian has been unable to find anyone who definitely remembers the names of these first officers.

Dr. Carver thinks the first president was Dr. L.L. Denny, but he might have been the secretary instead. He thinks also that some woman Chiropractor was made the secretary of that first Association, but that is by no means certain.

The first president and general officers served until September 6, 1908, at which time Dr. A.C. McColl became the President of The Oklahoma Chiropractic Association.

In the summer of 1909, President McColl issued the following blank ballot to the membership:-

"Dear Doctor: I hereby register _____ (for or against) the postponement of the regular meeting of The Oklahoma Chiropractic Association, from September 6, 1909, to Monday October 4, 1909, and _____ (do or do not expect to be present at the meeting.

Yours truly, _____ (Signature)

Before these blanks or votes were sent out, President McColl had sent out another set of voting blanks, to see if the members and Chiropractors desired to reorganize the State Association. A Majority had voted in favor of such reorganization.

It resulted, therefore, that a mass meeting of the members of the old association and the Chiropractors generally met on October 4, and made such amendments to the constitution and by-laws as they deemed proper, and elected officers.

Again, there is a lapse in the records, and there is nothing definite as to who these officers were. However, the society was growing all the time in membership, as it continued to do until 1912.

For some reason, there was a feeling among certain Chiropractors that Oklahoma Chiropractic Association was not just exactly what was wanted or needed. It is impossible at that time for any one to say with a degree of certainty just what this disrest [sic] really meant, but the association had been formed at the instance of Carver-Denny College and it is quite likely that was the real trouble.

In any event, during the summer of 1912, a general call was sent out to all of the Chiropractors in the State, to meet at the parlors of the Lee-Huckins Hotel for the purpose of organizing such a State Association, as would meet with unanimous approval.

Subject to this call, on the 11th day of November, 1912, the first state-wide convention of Chiropractors ever assembled in Oklahoma, met with representatives of all of the schools of Oklahoma, and all of the departments of the Chiropractic profession.

The December number of the Chiropractic Record of 1912, states concerning that meeting as follows: “The meeting was a delightful one, which exhibited such perfect harmony and unanimity of action as to gladden all present. A complete organization was perfected, with officers as indicated hereafter. This organization is in line and in perfect harmony with the National Federation organized in Kansas City in October, 1912.”

The organization perfected at this meeting was called “The Oklahoma State Association of Doctors of Chiropractic.” The general officers elected were: J. Ford Johnston, McAlister, Oklahoma, President; C. Sterling Cooley, Enid, Oklahoma, Secretary; J.A. Burton, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, Treasurer; A.L. Daniel, Oklahoma City, Sergeant-at-Arms.

C. Sterling Cooley, D.C., circa 1930

The advisory board was as follows: The president and secretary of the organization were declared to be ex-officio members. The associate members were, W.R. Gorby and A.G. Dennis, both of Oklahoma City, and Sarah A. Burns of Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

In the May, 1913, number of the Chiropractic Record, Secretary Cooley of the O.S.A. of D.C. published a very fine article, thoroughly advertising the association. In that article he very carefully straightens out a good many misconceptions of Chiropractors in different parts of the state, and shows that each member of the Association in good standing has equal power with every other member.

Subsequent events indicate that this very splendid article of Dr. Cooley's had a good effect upon the Chiropractors of Oklahoma, for from that time on they took hold and did very much better than they had theretofore done.

In his article, Dr. Cooley says: "Out of the hundred and thirty-five practicing Chiropractors in Oklahoma, there are but fifty general members of the O.S.A. of D.C. Each and every one should take pride enough in his profession to immediately join the association and help push."

The Chiropractic Record, in touching upon the mid-annual meeting of the O.S.A. of D.C. says that Willard Carver, legislative counsel, will, at that meeting, present his report of things done at the last session of the legislature. He makes the suggestion, the report says, that what he has to report must not be put in print, but can only be stated by word of mouth. This purely as a matter of policy.

In the September-October, 1915, number of the Chiropractic Record, Dr. John T. Scott, President of the Association, presents an article entitled: "A Call to Convention," which it would be very edifying for all Chiropractors to read. This was only a little while ago, but note what President Scott said: "The last year, as you know, has been the greatest year for Chiropractic in its history. In that year, 1915, eleven states have recognized Chiropractic in some way legally. In six states we have obtained absolutely Simon-pure Chiropractic legislation. There are now six Chiropractic Boards of Examiners carrying out efficiently their work."

The general officers of the O.S.A. of D.C. at that time were John T. Scott, President; Curtis J. Lee, Vice-president; A.J. Bays, Treasurer; C.S. Cooley, Secretary; M.I. Lessenger, Sergeant-at-arms. Members of the Advisory Board were Drs. John T. Scott, S.A. Burns, Al L. Daniel, C.S. Cooley, and W.R. Gorby.

The new officers elected for the ensuing year, that is 1916 to 1917, were: W.R. Gorby, President; Curtis J. Lee, Vice-president; A.J. Bays, Treasurer; R.M. Johnston, Secretary; A.C. McColl, Sergeant-at-arms. The advisory board was Drs. W.R. Gorby, R.M. Johnston, S.A. Burns, A.L. Daniel, and C.S. Cooley.

It is well to note these officers, for they were the ones representing the O.S.A. of D.C. when the big fight over Senate Bill III was staged.

Some years later there was another revision in the Chiropractic Association of Oklahoma, and it again took the name "Oklahoma Chiropractic Association." Since that time there have been many different officers of the Association, and each has done his duty so well that it would not do to differentiate among them. Suffice it to say that since 1918 no State in the Union has ever had greater unanimity as to association matters than has Oklahoma up to 1930.

It speaks exceedingly well for the Chiropractors of Oklahoma, that they never had but one association at one time; and if they had differences, they fought them out in a friendly manner, and did not allow disruption of the organization until November, 1934, when political trickery overcame good judgment on the part of those handling the State Association.

CHAPTER XV
THE GREAT ADVOCATE

A Great Arkansawyer – A Preacher's Son – Sacrificed Business to Advance Chiropractic – Early in Fight as Chiropractic Lawyer – First Case that Became Leading, Nation-Wide.

A great many people think that all of our great men lived in colonial days. This is an error. Our colonial giants only came to the fore because there were Herculean tasks to bring to bring them out. That situation is often true in

certain phases of advancement in society, to this day.

Every emergency seems to produce the man or person who is capable of handling it. This was and is peculiarly true of the Chiropractic profession.

Up to 1911, all graduates of Carver-Denny, and later Carver College, consulted Willard Carver, and followed his advice as a lawyer, as to how to maintain their practice without molestation. In the summer of 1911, however, a new man came into the Chiropractic field, that greatly relieved this situation, and took a burden from shoulders already overloaded.

The Honorable George S. Evans, of Greenwood, Arkansas, had heard of Chiropractic; had recognized its merits, not only in his own, but his neighbors' families, and was doing what he could to advance its cause.

Mr. Evans began his active operations by procuring Dr. J.C. Glover, a graduate of Carver College, located at Poteau, to move his practice to Greenwood, Arkansas, and to bring with him to the towns of that state, as many of his fellow practitioners as he could.

Quite a large number of practitioners came with Dr. Glover, and he soon had a business that it took several doctors to handle. Among those associated with Dr. Glover at that time, and later, were Dr. Harry Gallaher, Dr. O.C. Warriner, Drs. Stout and Stout, Dr. Beulah Long. Later there were many others that came and entered practice.

About the first of September, 1911, Dr. Earnest Gallaher, who had just finished at Carver College, located for practice at Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas.

There had been many threats to arrest Chiropractors in that section of Arkansas, and to charge them with "the unlawful practice of medicine."

As a preparatory step to what looked like wholesale prosecution, Dr. Carver advised all of his graduates to employ Mr. George S. Evans, of Greenwood, to defend them.

At the September term of the Franklin County Circuit Court, the grand jury brought in a "true bill" against Dr. Earnest Gallaher, charging him with the unlawful practice of medicine, committed, the indictment said, as follows: "The said Dr. Gallaher, on the 6th day of September, 1911, in the county and district aforesaid, did unlawfully and repeatedly prescribe and direct for the use of Mrs. Randolph Gibson, an agency commonly known as Chiropractics, for the treatment, cure, and relief of bodily disease of the said Mrs. Randolph Gibson, the said Dr. Gallaher not then and there having first procured a certificate authorizing him to practice medicine as provided by the revised statutes of the State of Arkansas, against the peace and dignity of the State of Arkansas."

To those who have had knowledge of such proceedings, it will be very apparent that the prosecuting attorney had a pretty clear consciousness of what he was up against, and had provided himself with everything that the statute had in his favor.

So soon as this indictment was found, Dr. Earnest Gallaher employed Mr. George S. Evans to appear for him, who did so, and interposed to the indictment, a demurrer in the following words:

Comes the defendant and demure to the indictment herein, both generally and specifically, and for the general demurrer says: (1) The indictment does not state facts sufficient to constitute any cause of action against the defendant. (2) The indictment does not charge an offense.

For special demurrer, defendant says: (1) The Agency named in the indictment is not sufficiently described, the term "Chiropractics" therein used having no common, ordinary, recognized meaning. (2) The defendant is not charged with violating the statutes by reason of appending M.D. or M.B. to his name, or did he repeatedly prescribe or direct for the use of Mrs. Randolph Gibson any drug, medicine, or other agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any bodily injury, deformity or disease."

The court below sustained the demurrer and filed in the case a "written opinion," which opinion was very extensively copied from Mr. George S. Evans' brief and argument, made to the court. The State of Arkansas appealed the case.

On the 16th day of January, 1912, the Gallaher case was submitted to the Supreme Court of Arkansas; after being fully argued by the prosecuting attorney for the State and Judge Evans for the defendant, it was submitted and the Supreme Court sustained the decision of the lower court. In a very large part, the Supreme Court copied the opinion of the lower court.

It should be explained that the Judge of the Court below, was Jep Evans, brother to George, who had been on the bench for many years and who sustained a most enviable reputation, having been reversed by the Supreme Court very few times.

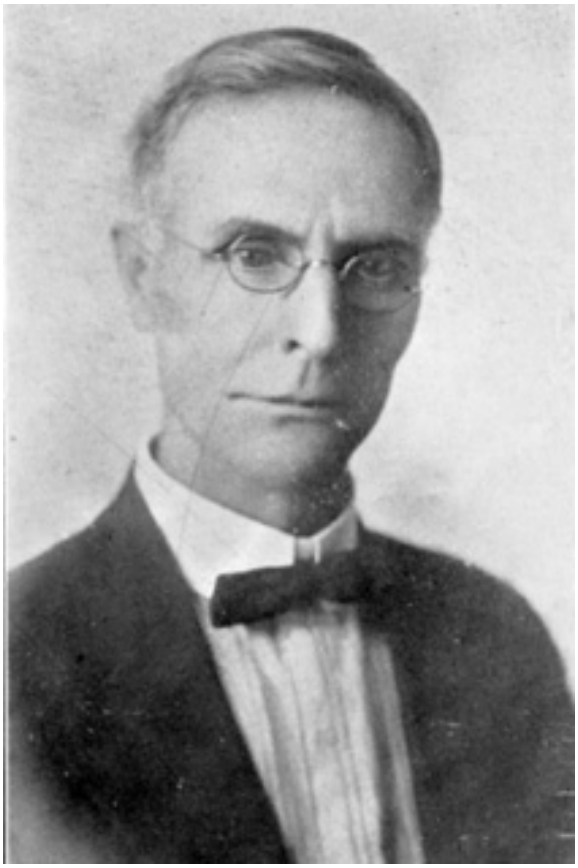
In the Gallaher case the holding of the court was that Chiropractic had nothing in common with medicine and that the medical statute having been passed before Chiropractic came into existence, could not have been intended to have anything to do with the practice of Chiropractors.

The Gallaher case is a leading one in the United States, and has been cited and approved by at least eleven other states. The outstanding citation of that case, last made, was in the Love case in Illinois, where the Supreme Court held the medical statute unconstitutional. From that day forward, Mr. George S. Evans, usually spoken of as Judge Evans, has acted in the capacity of general counsel of Carver graduates, and has represented them very widely over the United States.

He has also, many times represented students from other schools, and always with the most outstanding success. He has never lost a Chiropractic case in all of the years from 1911 until the present time, where the Chiropractor involved took his advice and strictly followed his directions.

Chiropractors generally, the country over, would do well to cultivate the legal acquaintance of Judge George S. Evans. It would be to their interests and marked advantage.

It seems fitting at this juncture, to finish this chapter by a short historical review of the life of Judge Evans.



George S. Evans, LL.B., D.C., circa 1930

George S. Evans was born January 11, 1865, in Columbus, Hempstead County, Arkansas, at the home of his father, who was a Methodist preacher and missionary, devoting sixty-five years of his long and active life to preaching the gospel in a widely extended and wild territory, from beyond the Great Lakes to New Orleans, and throughout the Mississippi Valley.

The States chiefly operated in by preacher Evans, were Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri, and Kansas. The home life of the family was, therefore, typical of the life of such missionary folk, full of trials, struggles, and many hardships.

The subject of this sketch, grew to manhood chiefly in the State of Arkansas, attended the common and

academic schools of the State, and acquired a fairly good scholastic training.

When still a boy, George S. Evans began teaching school, which work he followed for several years. He arose to the position of school superintendent and attained the use of very fluent and accurate English. His tongue never retained any dialect, his enunciation being not only accurate, but his speech is wholly without anything that approaches slang.

While teaching school, and acting as school superintendent, Mr. Evans studied law very carefully, and with several leading men of his State. His ambition had always been to be a lawyer, and when he thought he knew enough of the subjects to pass, he applied for examination and admission to the bar.

George S. Evans was examined in the law by a committee appointed for the bar for hat purpose by Judge Hugh F. Thomason, at Paris, Logan County, Arkansas; and on the 15th day of August, 1890, was informed that he had passed his examination, and that his admission to the bar had been recommended by said committee; and thereupon he was sworn by the Judge as an officer of the court, and licensed to practice law in the State of Arkansas.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Evans practiced his profession in Arkansas and adjacent states, for a period of nearly twenty-seven years, when he moved to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he still resides and from which place he continues his practice and other activities.

Judge George S. Evans is by nature and heredity essentially a defendant's lawyer. He possesses the maternal intuitions and therefore enjoys doing that which uplifts and protects. He is peculiarly the friend of the oppressed, and is always found fighting or the "under dog." And this is not saying more than that by his intutions he is a pioneer of the old school.

Before Judge Evans came to Oklahoma and almost the last outstanding thing he did for Chiropractic in Arkansas was to take a bill that Dr. Carver drew upon Sunday and mailed to him to the legislature which was in session at Little Rock, and secured its passage without the change of a word in it, although something over forty amendments had to be defeated in that accomplishment; and had it signed by the governor. This was in the early part of 1915.

The statute thus passed, as a result of the labors of Mr. Evans in Arkansas, was the first Chiropractic law that went into effect and into full operation regulating the practice of Chiropractic at any place in the world. The Kansas Statute was passed first. The North Dakota Statute second; but the Arkansas law went into effect and its Board of Examiners functioned before those of any other State.

Judge Evans was employed by Carver College very soon after the Gallaher case. He was employed as attorney for the Oklahoma State Chiropractic Association, the Kansas Chiropractic Association, and the Arkansas State Association; and thereafter by associations in several other states, until he finally represented eleven States.

Mr. Evans appeared in all the states mentioned, when necessary; and was frequently brought into the legislative fights, whether as counsel or director of the fight; and it is due to the continuous and painstaking efforts of Judge Evans that much of the legal privilege now enjoyed by the Chiropractic profession and Chiropractors generally exists in many States of the Union.

Judge George S. Evans is truly the father of Chiropractic Jurisprudence, for while there have been other good lawyers successful in that field, none have taken up the formulation and association of the principles involved in Chiropractic litigation and in the legal situation where there are no statutes, as he has, putting the whole proposition upon that broad constitutional and common law basis, which is destined to revolutionize all legal thought upon the subject.

Judge Evans is a member of the bar of several States in the Union, the Federal Courts and the Courts of the District of Columbia, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He says, however, that "Most of my activities have emanated from and have been evolved incident to Carver Chiropractic College, the storm center as it were, the proponent of all things Chiropractic."

Judge Evans and Willard Carver were attorneys in the court of the District of Columbia, and represented the defendants in seventeen cases, where indictments for refusing to be vaccinated had been found. The first case was tried so vigorously that all of the other cases were dismissed, and there has been no trouble in the District of Columbia on the subject of vaccination since.

Aside from being an attorney and counsellor at law, and solicitor in chancery, Judge Evans is a Doctor of Chiropractic, licensed to practice in the State of Oklahoma. He took the course in Chiropractic in order to enable him to meet any emergency that might arise, concerning that very technical subject in the courts.

Among other honors, Judge Evans has served well and faithfully, Carver College since 1917. He has held every office in that institution except President and Dean; and says that he is proud of his relations and connections with that institution.

The profession of Chiropractic has among its members no person to whom it owes more, nor no one who is more willing to serve, than Judge George S. Evans, who nevertheless is a most modest, kindly and valuable friend.

CHAPTER XVI
THE FIRST LEGISLATURE

Six Months – Surprises in Lobby – Accident Beneficial – Bill introduced in Both Houses – Referred to Liberal Committee – Politics Prevented Passage of Bill.

The first legislature of Oklahoma remained in session for nearly, if not quite, six months, and presented the first illustration of a State which at the first legislative session succeeded in passing the necessary laws to vitalize, that is put into effect, all parts of its constitution.

To persons not familiar with legislation, it would seem that the six months session would have been very advantageous to Chiropractic; but it is the belief of those who were in charge at that time, that if the session had only lasted ninety days, the Chiropractic bill would have been passed before the medical enemies woke up to anything like a definite opposition.

There is no doubt that the first legislature was completely converted to Chiropractic by the time the legislature had been in session seventy days. The very fact that so many members were outspokenly in favor of Chiropractic gave the enemy the information they wanted, so that they knew where and how to work.

At the very outset it was discovered that a great mistake had been made in the selection of a leader for the lobby, for while Col. J.W. Johnston was a good speaker, and a good politician, and a supreme diplomat, yet he knew little or nothing of the steps necessary to accomplish legislation, and was almost devoid of any knowledge of rapid parliamentary manipulation.

Dr. Hayden who had a school at Oklahoma City, however, had sent a man to represent him and his school in the person of Col. George M. Masterson. He and Dr. Carver had a conference very early in the session and it was determined to substitute Col. Masterson for Col. Johnston, and put Masterson at the head of the lobby. After a week or two of manipulation, this was accomplished.

As soon as Col. Masterson took the head of the lobby, he, Dr. Carver and Capt. Posegate settled down to the work of getting acquainted with the members of the legislature, and laying out plans for the campaign.

The first step was to have the Chiropractic bill introduced in both the House and Senate, by some one who would sponsor the bill. This was accomplished without much difficulty, although when the bill first appeared in the Senate, introduced by Senator Roy Stafford of Oklahoma City, he had attached to his name, the words “by request.” He was seen, and in due time removed the “by request.”

It is usually the rule, when a bill is introduced, that in any manner relates to health, to have it referred to the committee on that subject, which is usually called something like Health & Medicine, or an equivalent title. The lobby for the Chiropractic bill, however, did not want the bill referred to the respective committee on health and medicine in the two houses, for they were composed of medical men, and were outstanding enemies of Chiropractic. So it had been agreed by the lobby that it would have the bill in each house, referred to the committee on Judiciary.

When the request to refer to the committee on Judiciary, was made in the House, it was done without objection;

but when it was made in the Senate, it raised some furors. The medical members declared that such a thing had never been heard of before. The reply, however, was that Chiropractic had never been heard of before; that it was a new proposition; that medicine was its natural enemy; and that it should be referred to a disinterested committee, where it would have a full and fair hearing; and it was finally referred to the committee on Judiciary.

Here, for the first time, the Chiropractic lobby was made acquainted with the value of the friendship of Governor Haskell, and his influence with the lieutenant-Governor, for if it had not been for that influence coming in strong at this point, the Chiropractic bill would not have been referred to the Judiciary committee in the Senate, and would not have had the extended hearing it enjoyed therein, which has extended acquaintance of Chiropractic and its value, over the entire state.

So soon as the bills were introduced in each house, and referred, the next step was to generally acquaint the members of the legislature with the actual facts concerning Chiropractic, and also as to its splendid and far reaching value. After due deliberation, the lobby concluded that the best way to accomplish these results would be to have Dr. Carver lecture to the legislature at some time when both houses could convene for that purpose.

Colonel Masterson and Captain Posegate directed strenuous endeavors to secure this result, and finally succeeded in getting both houses of the legislature to fix upon a given evening and to invite Dr. Carver to lecture to the joint session, upon the subject of Chiropractic.

Dr. Carver had always maintained that he never lectured to such a splendid and interested audience before nor since. The assembled members gave him rapt attention for an hour and a half; and at the conclusion of his lecture they put in more than two hours plying him with pertinent questions, to all of which his replies seemed to be quite satisfactory.

For three weeks after this lecture when one came in ear-shot of legislators off cuty he would learn that the subject of conversation was some aspect of Chirorpactic. If, in a few days after this lecture, the bills could have been taken up in each house, they would have passed without difficulty.

To still further advertise Chiropractic, at the close of the lecture, Dr. Carver announced that he would be at the Ione Hotel andwould be glad to make free demonstrations of the value of Chiropractic diagnosis; and the application of its princples, to any member of the legislature, or his family. This invitation was accepted so completely that within six weeks Dr. Carver had adjusted one hundred and twenty members of the legislature and many of the leading persons in the State.

Substantially, every phase of disease imaginable had been successfully handled, from wry neck to asthma, and from indigestion to corns and bunions. This most remarkable case from the advertising standpoint being that the Colonel “Stump” Ashby, of the House, whose neck had been stiff for fifteen years, and the fact was well known by practically all members of each house. In one adjusting “Stump” declared that Dr. Carver had made a “damned owl” out of him.

At about this time, Senator Clint Graham of Marietta came to Dr. Carver and said that as chairman of the Judiciary committee, he desired to give Chiropractic a very extended and careful hearing; and invited the Chiropractic lobby to bring in outstanding cases from all over the State in order that he might have the facts placed before his committee. He fixed a data and the lobby agreed to have the people there.

At the time set, there were some thirty leading people from different parts of the State, who had undergone marvelous restorations, as a result of the application of the principles of Chiropractic. Among these were John Petijohn of Chickasha, who had been blind in one eye for five years, and several months before had gone blind in the other eye; had come to the Carver Institution for help, and within six weeks returned home able to keep his own books, using both eyes. He was a leading druggist of his city.

At a later time, another date was set and another group of witnesses was brought before the committee, whose testimony was just as outstanding and surprising as that of those brought to the first meeting.

At the conclusion of the second hearing, the committee on Judiciary unanimously voted the bill out “that it do pass.” And it was placed upon the Senate Calendar to be reached in its order.

The members of the Judiciary committee in the House had been invited to the Senate committee Hearings, and in due course they voted upon its passage, and was passed by about a three fourths majority; and, of course, in due

time went over to the Senate, where after considerable squabbling it was referred to the committee on “Health and Medicine.”

The Chiropractic lobby discussed this situation, and concluded that it had better leave the House Bill right where it was, for they now knew the House was with them, and to take up and urge the passage of the Senate Bill; and this was done.

Incidentally, at this time Ham Bee, the Clerk of the Senate, was stricken with acute appendicitis. He had with him the two medical senators, and two osteopaths, for four nights and three days; and these doctors finally said that nothing but an operation would save him, and perhaps that would not. Senator Clint Graham said that before they operated, he wanted his Chiropractic doctor to see him, and that he would be there in a short time. The result was that Dr. Carver was called, and in thirty five minutes had Mr. Bee easy and asleep.

He slept for forty-five minutes, and awoke with a start, got up and passed the bolus that had been in the cecum and appendix, the portion that had been in the appendix being covered with gangrene; after which Dr. Carver gave him a thorough adjusting, and put him to bed, and he slept all night, after which he made rapid and uneventful recovery; and on the third day was back and called the roll in the Senate.

This demonstration produced such a surprise among the members of the Senate that they could no longer defer taking up the Chiropractic bill, and it was taken up and passed with a good wholesome majority. But upon final roll call, it only had one vote more than necessary for the constitutional majority, and before the vote could be registered and announced, two Senators who had stepped out into the lobby, returned almost instantly and asked to change their vote, so that the bill was finally lost by one vote.

But this time, it was so near the close of the legislative session, and the lobby had become so familiar with the various angles of the situation and particularly the clauses o the proposed medical practice act, that it concluded that the best thing to do was to cease trying to pass the Chiropractic bill, and center full attention upon pulling the teeth of the medical practice act, which was done.

And so, the first legislative session of the new State of Oklahoma adjourned without a Chiropractic enactment.

CHAPTER XVII
SENATE BILL 189

No Medical Law – A.M.A. Bill Presented – Bill Drawn to Control all Practice – All inclusive definition – Defeated Three Days Before End of Session – Saved by Joint Conference.

It will be remembered that the State of Oklahoma was made up of Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory.

Medical doctors in Oklahoma Territory had bee operating under and by virtue of the territorial medical practice act, while those in the Indian Territory operated under the medical practice act in Mansfield’s Digest, which was the Code of Arkansas.

Of course, when Oklahoma became a State, both of these Acts ceased to obtain, and it became of the first importance that the new State of Oklahoma have a proper medical practice Act.

A bill for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine in the State of Oklahoma was introduced by Senator J.J. Williams, a medical doctor from Weatherford, Oklahoma, and became known as Senate Bill 189, and it was also a storm center around which the clouds accumulated in dark and billowy masses.

The A.M.A. was peculiarly fortunate in the selection of Dr. Williams as the author of this Bill, for the Oklahoma Legislature has failed to produce a single other instance in which the author of a bill has given it the painstaking, careful, intelligent, not to say servile assistance rendered Senate Bill 189 by its author.

Persons are not to be criticised [sic] for close and careful attendance upon legislative bodies of which they are members, but Senator Williams never missed a single minute of any senatorial session, until Senate Bill 189 was passed and was ready for consideration by the governor.

The only interest the Chiropractic lobby had in Senate Bill 189, was in that portion of it called the "defining clause." This had been drawn in such way as to prevent the practice of any department of the restoration of health without having first obtained a license under the act to practice medicine.

The defining clause started out by saying: "The following persons shall be deemed to be practitioners of medicine," and then proceeded to set out four clauses that included substantially everything that had ever been heard of in the matter of address to sick people, and to also cover and provide for things that might be discovered, that had not yet come to the minds of human creatures.

While the Chiropractic lobby and its legal advisors did not believe that such a defining clause could be enforced, nevertheless it did not like the Act, and knew full well that if it became law, it would make the Chiropractors of the State a great deal of trouble, if it did not put a burden upon them greater than they could bear.

Senate Bill 189 had not been too enthusiastically received by the members of the medical lobby of the state, and they had quarreled over the matter considerably, and because of that, the passage of the bill had been greatly delayed and the Chiropractic lobby had joined its forces to that end, with the disgruntled medical men thus causing the bill to be more delayed.

Senate Bill 189 had, however, passed through several hearings before the committees on health and medicine, at which the Chiropractic lobby was always present, and always proceeded to make legislative life as miserable for the members of the committee and proponents of the bill, as possible.

This was the condition of Senate Bill 189 when the Chiropractic lobby finally reached the conclusion that it did not have time to pass a Chiropractic bill and that it had better give attention to pulling the teeth of Senate Bill 189.

At this juncture, Dr. Carver went to the head of the medical lobby, and told him that the Chiropractors were ready to withdraw all objections to Senate Bill 189, provided the medical men would agree to the passage of the Chiropractic bill. This they refused, and Dr. Carver told them he was sorry, for it would make it necessary for the Chiropractors to defeat the Medical Act. This statement brought laughter and ridicule from the medical lobby.

The Chiropractic lobby made its arrangements. Dr. Carver proceeded to draw an amendment to Senate Bill 189, striking out the four clauses constituting the definition of the practice of medicine, and substituting therefore two clauses substantially in words as follows:

"The following persons shall be deemed to practice medicine in this State: First, those who prescribe or administer any drug or medicine now or hereafter included in Materia Medica. Second: Thos who practice major or minor surgery for the relief or cure of any human being whatsoever."

This amendment to Senate Bill 189 was introduced by Judge Vandeventer of the House, on the morning of the 4th day preceding the final adjournment of the legislative session; and he followed the presentation of the motion that it pass, by a most stirring and powerful, though short address. At the conclusion of which, the motion was put and carried by about a three-fourths majority.

Hon. Bert Tillison of Nowata, who was an old college mate of Dr. Carver's, and who voted for the motion, immediately upon the result being announced, sprang to his feet and moved that the vote by which the motion passed, be reconsidered, and that it do lie upon the table. This motion was seconded by Judge Vandeventer, was put and carried by the same majority; and Senate Bill 189 was tied up for the rest of the Session.

The only means of getting Senate Bill 189 off the table, was by a joint conference, for which the Chiropractic lobby was prepared. At the instance of Dr. Carver, a motion was made that a joint conference of the House and Senate be had on Senate Bill 189, and that three persons, naming them, should be the conferees from the House.

The speaker of the house who had not been too friendly to the Chiropractors, thought that the personnel of the committee was against Chiropractic, its chairman being a medical doctor, so the motion was put and carried, and had three of the most outstanding friends Chiropractic ever had in the legislature upon it.

Of course, the conferees from the Senate were the two medical doctors, and one layman; the last worse opposed, if that were possible, than the medics. The chairman of this joint conference committee, was Dr. Albert S. Riddle of Chickasha, Oklahoma. Very shortly after he convened his committee, he found they were going to have much difficulty in agreeing.

Dr. Riddle came to the Ione Hotel and conferred with Dr. Carver, and wanted to know if they should report that

they could not agree. Dr. Carver suggested that he keep them [in] session day and night, to the end of the session, unless they did agree. Finally, on the next to the last day, the medical members proposed a basis for agreement.

Dr. Riddle presented that to Dr. Carver, and it was to strike out the words "except the Chiropractors," which words were superfluous; so Dr. Carver suggested that he go back and sign up, which he did; and that is how Senate Bill 189 was passed on the adoption of the conferees' report.

Senator Williams remained about the legislature after it adjourned and proffered assistance to the clerk in the work of engrossing Senate Bill 189. While thus engaged, he read back into the Bill the third of the four clauses that had been stricken.

The only way that it could be proven that one of the stricken clauses had been rewritten into the bill was by comparison of the engrossed copy with the original bill as it had been amended. Dr. Carver discovered the situation and went into the Secretary of State's office to get the original. It could not be found; but he went with the clerk into the vault to look for the document.

The Clerk was called out for some duty, and while sitting there, Dr. Carver noticed a pile of rubbish under a shelf, and was impressed that the original bill was there. And, upon clawing it over, found the original bill with all the amendments attached, which he carefully extricated and put into his grip. When the clerk came back, he asked him what was going to be done with the bunch of debris. The clerk said such accumulations were burned each night.

With the original bill in his possession, it was not difficult to have the engrossing clerk make the proper corrections; and the bill was in proper form to be presented to the governor.

The governor had announced that he would take twenty minutes to consider the bill, but it must be remembered that there were the seven medical doctors representing departments, present, who were proponents of the Bill, and Dr. Carver alone to represent the Chiropractors.

Upon convening the hearing, Governor Haskell said "I will hear you for ten minutes, Dr. Carver." Of course, only a synopsis could be made in ten minutes, of what should be said at length.

Then the governor said, to the medical men, "I will hear you for ten minutes"; but he let them talk for about twenty minutes.

At the conclusion of their speeches, the Governor said, "Dr. Carver, these men seem to wish to argue the matter, and if you would like to be heard, you may reply to them." Taking the hint, Dr. Carver talked for about an hour, then the medical men put in about the same time; and so it went on all the afternoon.

At 6:30 the governor said to the medical men, "I wish you to stand out here in front of me." And they lines up. "Now, he said, because Dr. Carver has so strenuously urged that I sign this bill, I am not going to veto it, upon one proviso, and that is, that you promise me, speaking for all the medical departments of the State, that there will be no prosecutions of Chiropractors, or attempts to do so, under this bill, until the next legislature."

Of course, the medical men all promised, and then the governor told them that if there were any prosecutions under the law and convictions had, that he would pardon the Chiropractor thus convicted, without looking at the papers. Having said this he affixed his signature, and Senate Bill 189 became law.

CHAPTER XVIII
MOVING TOWARD THE GREAT FIGHT

Four Legislative Incidents – Some Difficult Situations – Willard Carver Legislative Counsel – Bad Situation in 1915.

The first legislature was in a sense, a special session. It will be remembered that it met at the call of the Governor, December 2, 1907, and continued until the twenty-sixth of May, 1908.

Thereafter, the legislature met biannually, as provided in the Constitution, on the first Tuesday after the First Monday of January in each year.

It will be observed that there was a regular session of the legislature in January of 1909, 1911, 1913, and 1915, which sessions will be covered in this chapter.

The A.M.A. was greatly aggrieved by the definition of medicine which the Chiropractic lobby, at the first legislature, had procured to be written into the Medical Practice Act; and had declared that at whatever cost, that definition had to be repealed.

On account of that attitude, Oklahoma became the American Medical Association storm center; therefore, at every succeeding legislature, an amendment to the defining clause of the medical practice act was introduced and pushed for passage, with all of the resources which that powerful organization could bring to bear.

During each of these sessions, Willard Carver was legislative counsel for the Chiropractic Association of Oklahoma; and had, as his first assistant, Colonel George M. Masterson. These two men constituted the Chiropractic lobby, and they succeeded in defeating every amendment introduced by the A.M.A.

There were several occasions when it seemed the medical forces would succeed in putting over an amendment that would seriously cripple the practice of Chiropractic in Oklahoma; but success seemed always waiting around the corner, and always crowned the efforts of the Chiropractors before the session closed.

The hardest battle of the entire fight of these legislative sessions occurred in the session of 1915. Senator J.J. Williams, M.D., had introduced a medical amendment very similar to Senate Bill 111, which appears at length in this history. The bill had been referred to the committee on health and medicine; had been there heard, and had been referred to the calendar for passage.

The Chiropractic bill had been introduced in both houses, and referred to committees; the committee of the House had reported it to the House Calendar; but it was still in committee in the Senate.

At this juncture, Senator Williams called up his medical amendment and put it on for passage. He and several of his close colleagues declared from the senate floor that there was a bill on the House calendar that would take care of the Chiropractors of the State, in answer to questions put to them by half a dozen of the friends of Chiropractic in the Senate, who demanded to know if Senator Williams' amendment would in any way affect Chiropractic; and they were assured by Senator Williams and his cohorts, that it would not; that the bill pending in the House would take care of them.

As soon as that representation was made by Senator Williams and his friends, the friends of Chiropractic in the Senate, immediately withdrew any objection to the amendment, and it passed by an overwhelming majority.

The Chiropractic lobby knew that their friends in the House must be made acquainted with this situation in some way, in order that they might properly meet the emergency; so Dr. Carver drew up a statement charging Senator Williams and his friends with having falsified the record for the purpose of deceiving their fellow members upon the floor of the Senate. This statement was printed and signed by Dr. Carver, and the next morning, when the senators took their seats, they found these signed charges upon their desks.

Elmer Thomas was President pro tempore, of the Senate and he immediately called the attention of the Senate to Dr. Carver's statement, and the Senate went into executive session to determine what they would do about the matter. There was some talk of bringing Dr. Carver before the bar of the Senate, as for contempt; but Senator Williams did not want Dr. Carver and his assistants to tell the truth to the Senators, so he begged that the only notice taken of it be that Dr. Carver's permit to appear before the Senate be cancelled for the rest of the session.

As was intended, and expected, the friends of Chiropractic in the House immediately discovered what was going on, and looked into the charges affecting the conduct of the senators, and when Senator Williams' bill came upon the House and Judge Cornell had thoroughly explained the situation, the House ran the steam roller over the amendment, pressing it in so deeply that its friends did not even file a motion to reconsider its defeat.

This was Dr. Carver's last fight in the legislature of Oklahoma, as legislative agent. Others who took his place at succeeding sessions employed Colonel Masterson until the session of 1921, at which time Dr. Harry Gallaher was legislative agent.

In the Chiropractic Convention of 1916, Dr. Carver made his final report of his legislative efforts, and informed the association that his time was so taken that he could no loner make their fights for them, and that they must take charge of it themselves.

Shortly before the 1917 session of the legislature, the State Chiropractic Association employed Judge Evans as its legislative counsel; and he made arrangements for that fight, calling to his assistance, Colonel Masterson, Dr. John C. Hubbard, and others.

CHAPTER XIX
DEATH OF DR. DANIEL DAVID PALMER

Palmer Visits Oklahoma City – Carver College – Lectures by Invitation – Guilty of Unbecoming Conduct – Asked to Retire from Institution

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In the early part of May, 1913, Dr. Daniel David Palmer, who had been for some years at San Diego, California, conducting his practice, and some character of an educational institution, started out to make a tour of the Mississippi Valley, including such Chiropractic institutions as he found; he arrived in Oklahoma City about the 6th of May, 1913, and came to visit his old friend Dr. Willard Carver at Carver Chiropractic College.

Dr. Carver had not seen or visited with Dr. Daniel David Palmer since early in 1908, and while at their last meeting they had not been too friendly, yet D. Carver laid that to one side and met Dr. Palmer with that open hospitality which he felt was due the founder of Chiropractic.

Dr. Carver invited Dr. Palmer to lecture in his institution on special themes as he saw fit; and for about two weeks Dr. Palmer lectured at intervals, giving in all about four or five lectures. The faculty of Carver Chiropractic College made it a point to be present at each of these lectures and listen intently to all that Dr. Palmer had to say.

At the suggestion of Dr. Carver, the entire faculty made special effort to bestow upon Dr. D.D. Palmer every honor which it was in their capacity to extend, and his stay ad that of his wife was made as interesting and entertaining as possible.

Dr. Palmer was a Spiritualist, which Dr. Carver well knew, and he made special effort to put him in touch with the leading Spiritualists in Oklahoma City; and he met and made the acquaintance of a considerable number of the leaders of that religion, chiefly among which, perhaps, was Mrs. Anna Wallace who has lived in Oklahoma City since 1908, and who is a very intellectual and well-informed person.

Mrs. Wallace, after she had become well acquainted with Dr. Palmer, undertook to learn whether he had found out by spirit communication, who was to succeed him in the Chiropractic work after he had passed away. Dr. Palmer told her at that time that it had not been made clear to him who was to be his successor. He did say, however, that it was not to be his son. A fact which, of course, he said he much regretted.

After Dr. D.D. Palmer had been visiting Carver College for about two weeks, a rumor came to Dr. Carver that he was being guilty of conduct very unbecoming a visitor or guest, in that he was soliciting students from among student prospects of Carver College.

Dr. Carver proceeded in every way possible to run these rumors down, beginning of course, with the absolute belief that they would be found to be absolutely groundless, but to his utter surprise, he learned that the rumors were fundamentally true.

At this time two young men from the vicinity of Seiling, Oklahoma, were visiting Carver College as prospective students. The names of these two young men were James White and A.F. McNown.

The manager of Carver College finally got hold of these boys, McNown and White, and got them to tell just what had happened. The method of approach in this instance being that the boys had announced that they were going home, and when properly pressed for the reason, they explained that they didn't think there was very much to Chiropractic; they finally came out frankly and said that Dr. D.D. Palmer had offered them twenty written lectures and a diploma for $50.00 without their attending school at all.

As soon as the manager got the story from the boys, he took the mater up with them very carefully and extendedly and showed them that nothing approaching such a situation existed with respect to Carver College, and

finally secured them to matriculate; and upon graduation they became two of the outstanding Chiropractors of the country, and are at this writing, both of them practising in California.

The manager reported this situation to Dr. Carver, and after a consultation as to what should be done, Dr. Carver called Dr. Palmer in and laid the matter before him, telling him that he thought this conduct was entirely unjustifiable, and that because of it he would have to ask the doctor to terminate his visit immediately, and informed him that the relationship of guest and host was ended.

The next day, Dr. Palmer departed for the north, and after visiting at a town or two on the way, arrived at Davenport, Iowa.

Very soon after his arrival at Davenport, he was employed as an instructor in the P.S.C., and continued that service through June, July, and August.

At the end of August there was the annual Home-coming event, which Dr. B.J. Palmer had been extensively advertising each year, beginning with 1906.

One of the features of this Home-coming was that on the last day, a great procession was put on, in which there were floats and different phases of advertising and jocularity and so forth.

It was the rule for the procession to form in front of the P.S.C. buildings, and from there to proceed into the business part of the city making a rather extensive trip, something like a circus parade.

When the parade was formed on this particular occasion, there was a Reo roadster at its front, occupied by D. B. [23]
J. Palmer and another gentleman.

When all was ready for the start, and the signal had been given, Dr. D.D. Palmer appeared in front of the Reo car, afoot, bearing over his shoulder a United States flag, and started to lead the procession down Brady Hill.

Dr. Carver was standing on a wall of white lime rock, down the street about two-thirds of a block distant, where he was engaged in watching the formation and starting of the procession.

D.D. Palmer, circa 1910

When Dr. D.D. Palmer appeared at the head of the procession, Dr. Carver could observe that it seemed to irritate Dr. B.J. Palmer; for he immediately set the car in rapid motion, directing it toward Dr. D.D. Palmer. Dr. Carver

observed that Dr. D.D. Palmer looked furtively over his shoulder and saw the car approaching, and started to run toward the side of the street. But the car shot in behind him and followed him to the curb. The old man disappeared in front of the car from Dr. Carver, and the car turned out to the center of the street and the procession continued down Brady Hill.

After the procession had passed him, Dr. Carver got down off of the wall, and walked across the street and stopped in the shade of a building to wait until those who had been standing at the point where the car approached the curb at the time old Dr. Palmer disappeared, to see what, if anything, they had to say about what actually happened. It was only a few minutes until Dr. Carver became the center of a gathering of those who had been further up the hill, he being very well known in the Chiropractic profession, and six of these people stated that the car struck Dr. D.D. Palmer and pushed him over the curb.

The historian does not know the truth or falsity of these statements, but does know that Colonel Sol L. Long obtained the affidavits of these six people to the affect [sic] that the car struck Dr. D.D. Palmer and threw him over the curb; and that Colonel Sol L. Long says he still has these copies in his possession.

About the time that these people got through talking to Dr. Carver and went on down the street, Dr. D.D. Palmer appeared and told Dr. Carver that the car had bumped him and knocked him over the curb, and that he was seriously injured, from which injury he never expected to recover.

Dr. Carver told Dr. D.D. Palmer to go home and become as quiet as possible, and that after dinner would come over and give him an adjusting, and see if they could find out just how badly he was hurt, and where. When Dr. Carver made the call promised he found that Dr. D.D. Palmer had already gone to the train and had left for San Diego, California.

It has been reported to the historian by reliable authority, primarily the wife of Dr. D.D. Palmer, that he was delirious before he reached San Diego, and that he never came out of the delirium.

From the same source it has been learned by the historian that his constant complaint and raving during the entire period of his sickness was against his son for having injured him. His physicians and friends can still be found in San Diego, who can tell the story as it actually existed at that end of the road.

[24]

Be the acts as they may, Dr. D.D. Palmer passed to his well earned reward on the 21st day of October, 1913; and thus departed one of the very great men who became prominent in that year, whose celebrated disclosure of wonderful truth we celebrate as having occurred in September 18, 1895.

The historian deeply regrets the necessity to record these simple facts, but they are a part of his knowledge, and the history of Chiropractic cannot be written without the statement of these truths.

CHAPTER XX
SENATE BILL 111

The Last Big Stand – A Determined Effort Foiled – A Near Approach to Defeat – Carver to Jail – An Unparalleled Outrage.

As has been stated, Judge George S. Evans had been employed by the State Association as its legislative counsel. He had assisting him incidentally, Dr. John C. Hubbard, and at times, others.

Colonel Masterson had been employed to represent the State Society but just a few days before the legislature convened he was compelled to go East on some important business and so secured the appointment of Judge Evans to take his place.

The medical bill introduced at the 1917 session of the legislature, was what has always been referred to as Senate Bill III. In fact, that was the number given it when it was introduced.

Senate Bill III, it will be plainly observed by a careful perusal of it, was introduced for the one purpose of putting Chiropractors out of business, and of putting all phases of practice under the control and direction of the medical examining board. The Bill was in words and figures as follows:

"SENATE BILL #111."

Sec. 1. Repealing Sec. 6910 RL 1910 Okla.

Every person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning and provision of this Act, who shall append to his name the letters M.D., Doctor, Professor, Specialist, Physician, or any other tile, letters or designation which represents that such person is a physician, or who shall for a fee or compensation treat disease, injury, or deformity of persons by any drugs, surgery, manual or mechanical treatment whatsoever. But nothing in this article shall be so construed as to prohibit the service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies; nor shall this Act apply to any commissioned officer in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine hospital service in the discharge of his professional duties, nor to any legally qualified dentist, when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry, or to any physician or surgeon from another state or territory when in actual consultation with a legal practitioner of medicine or surgery in the state or territory in which he resides, nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of the neighboring state, and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine and surgery therein, whose practice extends within the limits of this state, providing that such physician or surgeon shall not open an office or a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this state:

Provided that any person claiming to practice any drugless system than is herein provided for, may, upon showing evidence of having attended a reputable college and upon passing an examination in anatomy, chemistry, bacteriology, pathology, surgery, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, and pediatrics and medical jurisprudence, shall receive a license to practice as a drugless practitioner, such license entitling the holder to practice drugless practice only; provided that nothing in this act shall pertain to any system of religion."

The fact that the bill provided a way for drugless practitioners to be licensed under the medical board, made the bill very dangerous, for the legislators could not know how utterly impossible it would be for a drugless practitioner to pass a medical board, nor to understand how utterly helpless the profession of Chiropractic would have been handicapped by such an Act.

The point to be attained by the Chiropractors was to get Senate Bill 111 passed, but not with what is called the emergency clause attached; that is to say, a clause which, if attached, would result in the bill going into effect as law, immediately upon its passage. The object was to get the bill passed without the emergency clause, so as to give ninety days after adjournment of the legislature in which to refer the bill to the voters.

At about the same time this bill was being put upon its passage in the Senate, Colonel Masterson arrived home; and from that on, he and Judge Evans co-operated in the fight. The bill was duly passed by the Senate.

When the bill was about to come up in the House, after having passed the Senate, Colonel Masterson procured a list of reliable Chiropractors from Dr. Carver, called them up by telephone, and had them come in. They were instructed to go to the representatives from their districts and have them to vote for Senate Bill 111, but to trade with the friends of the medical forces and only to vote for Senate Bill 111 with the understanding that the emergency clause should not be attached.

A couple of days were put in by these Chiropractors, when they reported that they had succeeded in securing a sufficient number of promises; and when Senate Bill 111 was called in the House, it was immediately defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Immediately thereafter, and before the result was announced, twenty members arose and changed their votes, making sure first however that the emergency clause was not attached to the bill. And in this manner it passed the House.

Incident to this matter, and immediately after Senate Bill 111 had passed the Senate, in order to apprize the members of the House of the situation, after a conference, first with Judge Evans, and then with Colonel Masterson, Dr. Carver prepared an article and published it in the "Morning Pointer" a newspaper published in Oklahoma City, dated March 2, 1917, in words and figures as follows:

"WAS THE OKLAHOMA SENATE BOUGHT?"

The Senate of the first legislature of Oklahoma, through its judiciary committee, fully investigated Chiropractic.

That Committee spent three months in an exhaustive investigation of Chiropractic – looking carefully into its claims – observing the results from the application of Chiropractic principles, to more than one hundred members of the first legislature.

The chairman of that committee had more than thirty-five witnesses from among the most reputable people of the state, brought before it – that had as many different characters of disease that had in case been declared by the attending physicians to be incurable, such phases of disease ranging all the way from diabetes to blindness, from chronic bronchitis to tuberculosis, and from rheumatism to gout. All of which were removed by Chiropractic, which was proved, to the satisfaction of the committee.

The Chairman of that committee, as a final test, when Hamilton Bee, Clerk of the Senate, was suddenly stricken with appendicitis and called the four medical senators to his assistance, who, with the assistance of two Osteopaths tried for three days and three nights to relieve him and failed, and gave the case up, saying that nothing but an operation would do any good, and that would likely fail, called the Chiropractor who, as leader in the fight, was putting on a free demonstration, who came to Mr. Bee and in just thirty-five minutes had him easy and asleep, and on the second day thereafter returned him to the senate and his duties.

Since that first legislature the people of Oklahoma have wonderfully welcomed Chiropractic, to such an extent that from about fifteen practitioners at that time, there is now about two hundred and eighty in the state, and from a handful of followers there are now not less than two hundred thousand citizens of Oklahoma that use Chiropractic exclusively, that is to say, not less than 40,000 voters, and each adherent is a booster and will have Chiropractic or make his weight felt by those who try to take it from him.

The welcome of the great independent citizens of this grand commonwealth to the Chiropractors had been so pronounced that on their own motion they have sent hundreds of petitions and telegrams to the legislature begging it to give Chiropractic what it has asked for, an independent board, and the power to control its internal affairs to the general benefit of humanity, and especially not to permit it to be placed under the tyranny and circumspection of the medical profession that has nothing in common with it.

There was introduced in the Senate by the A.M.A. this year, Senate Bill 111, the only intention of which is to put Chiropractic under the control of the medical profession. Each of the 6,000 M.D.'s of the state was assessed $100.00, making the 6,000 M.D.'s of the State pay a total of $600,000.00. Each of the osteopaths $40.00 or $2,800.00. Each of the 1,500 drug stores $40.00, or $60,000.00. At the start of the medics had about $8,000.00 and the osteopaths $3,500.00. Casting up they have had $8,000.00 plus $3,500.00 plus $60,000.00 plus $2,800.00 plus $600,000.00, equals $674,300.00.

$674,300.00 "a good round sum." What was it for? Medical doctors and osteopaths have swarmed around the senate like flies around a "lasses' barrel." It rests with the senators, medical doctors, and osteopaths as to what became of this money. All that we are sure of is that the M.D.'s and Osteos wanted the senate to pass Senate Bill 111. They assessed these funds for some purpose and the Senate passed the bill? Why all this money?

WILLARD CARVER, Legislative Counsel."

About 10:30 o'clock the morning of March 2, 1917, Dr. Carver came to his office in the old Majestic Building, where they told him that the Sargent-at-Arms of the Senate had been there looking for him with a warrant for his arrest.

Dr. Carver immediately went to the Capitol and surrendered himself to the Sergeant-at-Arms. Colonel Masterson and Bill Anthony had told the officer that the man he was going after was Dr. Carver the great pistol shot, and a very dangerous man. This resulted in Dr. Carver being searched for weapons five separate times that day.

The Senate made arrangements for trying Dr. Carver as for contempt of the Senate. This was a ridiculous charge, for Dr. Carver had not been at the Capitol that year, and contempt of a legislative body can only occur where its procedure is interfered with by noise or direct interruption.

The House of Representatives sat as guests in the Senate Chamber, and the Senate proceeded to formulate the rules under which they would try Dr. Carver – a thing never heard of before. By the second morning, they were

ready for the trial, and called Dr. Carver in and read the charge to him, to which he was asked to enter his plea.

In entering his plea, Dr. Carver said "I wrote the article in question, and published it in the 'Pointer,' and paid for its publication, but I am not in contempt of this honorable body." The Senate said this plea, in itself, was a second offense, and sent Dr. Carver out while they drew up a second charge.

When he came back in and the charges were read to him, he plead in exactly the same words as before. That time, his plea was entered and the Senate proceeded to trial.

Senator Elmer Thomas was the presiding officer and Judge of the trial court. He and twenty-four other Senators played the part of judges, witnesses, and jurors in the case. Dr. Carver refused to introduce any evidence.

At the conclusion of the trial and after an hour or so of argument and discussion, during which all sorts of dire punishments were suggested, the Senate finally found Willard Carver guilty of contempt of both courts, and condemned him to jail for ten days on each count, to run concurrently, and pay a fine of $500.00.

Dr. Carver was then placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was accompanied by Senator Snyder. These two men took Dr. Carver to the County Jail and placed him in the hands of the turnkey, taking his receipt for him, in these words: "I hereby receive one, Willard Carver, and agree to keep him in the County Jail and to return him upon demand to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate."

Dr. Carver remained in jail ten days; then the legislature adjourned which operated to liberate him. Of course, the Senate had no right nor power to assess a fine upon him, and of course that aspect of the farce was entirely ignored.

Every court in the State was instructed by the Senate that to take jurisdiction of an application of habeas corpus by Willard Carver would be considered by it as contempt of that body, and the Senate would consider such conduct grounds for impeachment.

To test that bluff, Dr. Carver made application to District Judge Oldfield, for a writ of habeas corpus. He took jurisdiction sufficient to deny the writ, and it was taken immediately to the Criminal Court of Appeals. In that court a committee from the Senate appeared and informed the court of the attitude of the Senate, when the petition for the writ was immediately peremptorily dismissed.

Dr. Carver insists that he has been the most honored of any man in the State, in that he has been held for ten days in the hands of a Senate banditti, who rendered all the laws of the State and the Courts inoperative to do him honor and glory. He has always challenged all civilized countries to produce a parallel case.

CHAPTER XXI
THE REFERENDUM

Senate Bill 111 Referred – First of its kind Referred – Judge Evans in Charge of Petition – Sent to Chiropractors and Their Friends – Great Work Accomplished – Case Delayed by Red Tape

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As soon as Senate Bill 111 was passed, and the smoke of Dr. Carver's jail sentence had cleared, Judge Evans was employed by the State Association to prepare and take charge of petition for the referendum campaign.

Judge Evans very carefully prepared the petition under the special statute, in such cases provided, and sent copies of the petition out to the Chiropractors throughout the State, and to their friends generally, and some political organizations specially.

There was a hearty response and co-operation in this matter, and to the utter astonishment of nearly everybody, the petition soon came back signed far beyond necessity.

Under the statute, it would have been necessary to procure the signatures of approximately 14,000 voters. The petition came back signed by more than 35,000 voters. This was some indication of the tremendous interest the Chiropractic fight had engendered in the State.

There was actually filed in the secretary of state's office, by Judge Evans, June 2, 1917, with much time to

spare, completed petitions bearing 30,592 signatures of voters. And within a few days, still other petitions came in signed by sufficient voters to bring the total amount well above 35,000.

On the 11th day of June, 1917, the medical forces filed a protest to the petition as filed by the Chiropractors, and the first hearing thereupon was set down for June 15, 1917.

On June 15, the Secretary of State, J.L. Lyon, continued the hearing, on his own motion, until June 26, 1917, at which time the actual hearing began.

The contention of the protestants was, as one would expect, to the effect that nothing in regard to the referendum had been done or accomplished according to law. That is to say, that the petition was deficient; that the signatures thereto were not those of legal voters, and all of the other complaints, which ingenuity could invent.

The protestants actually went so far as to challenge the returns made by sworn officers of the State, not only as to the form and manner but as to the actual facts certified.

The hearing on the 26th was continued from time to time. Hearings in the matter of the referendum were had until the 8th day of February, 1918, at which time the Secretary of State made his findings of fact and declared that the petition was sufficient both as to substance and form, and that all of the details incident thereto had been carried out in conformity with the law.

From the judgment of the Secretary of State, as it might be termed, which overruled the protest of the medical forces, they appealed to the supreme court. The case was there duly filed and continued in the Supreme Court for some time.

Both sides presented printed briefs and the cause was orally argued before the Supreme Court on the 9th day of September, 1918. Upon this occasion Judge Evans was ably assisted by Colonel T.J. O'Neil, who was a lawyer at Chickasha, and also a member of the Senate which passed Senate Bill 111, and was a friend of Chiropractors.

On the 8th day of October, 1918, the Supreme Court handed down its opinion sustaining in every detail the decision of the Secretary of State.

On the 22nd day of October, 1918, a petition for rehearing was filed by the defeated opponents, and on the 24th of the same month the petition was overruled and this was the end of the hearing before the Court.

Immediately following this, and on the same day, the Secretary of State, the Governor and the election board, were served with notice of the final determination of the case in the Supreme Court, and that the referendum was ready to go upon the ballot.

It was, by this time, too late for the referendum to be certified to the ballot for the regular election of 1918, and it therefore went over to await the Governor's proclamation at some later time, sending the referendum to the ballot at a special or general election.

There being no special election in prospect, and the next general election being in 1920, the Governor refused to all a special election which it had been thought was incumbent upon him by law, and therefore the matter of the referendum simply waited a proclamation at a time when it could be assigned to a given election.

There has been a great deal of misconception in the Chiropractic mind of this State, touching the situation of Chiropractic during the pendency of the referendum on Senate Bill 111, and it seems this would be a good juncture at which to clear those matters up.

As soon as the referendum had been duly signed and filed, and during the rest of its pendency, Senate Bill 111 was rendered inoperative and of no effect, and stood in the same position, from a legal standpoint, as though it had never been passed.

Those in charge of the referendum fight, and many of the leading Chiropractors of the State, knew this situation, and therefore rested serenely and were not disturbed at all as to whether the Governor ever made a proclamation, referring the referendum to the ballot.

It is a pleasing fact to relate historically that all of the various things required in a referendum were done, by the Chiropractors, in apt and prompt time, and always to the surprise and discomfiture of the opposing forces.

The outstanding things were the arguments for the referendum, which were prepared by the Chiropractic forces and were published at State expense generally and completely all over the State; that is to say, in from one to two papers in every county of the State.

Casting up, it is a matter of record that the arguments for and against the referendum were published in one hundred and seventy-seven papers throughout the State of Oklahoma. Chiropractors have wondered why Chiropractic is so well understood and widely known in this State, but in contemplation of this wide publicity that matter should be easily understood.

In addition to the publicity required by law in the newspapers, the Oklahoma Chiropractic Society, through the instance of Judge Evans, had the arguments for the referendum printed in pamphlet form and distributed widely throughout the State.

At as late a date as was reasonably possible, in the year 1920, and at the instance of the medical forces, the Governor of Oklahoma made a proclamation returning the referendum to the ballot in the 1920 general election.

This, as all remember, was during the Harding and Cox presidential campaign, and it is reasonable to think that the Chiropractors' opponents, thought that the matter of the referendum would be completely overshadowed by the national excitement, and that the Chiropractors would be at a great disadvantage.

The result of that election, however, shows how completely men can be deceived by the prejudice engendered by an unworthy fight; because the referendum was carried by a majority so outstanding and over-whelming as to be, and to have remained, a matter for awe and astonishment in the minds of politicians ever since.

The referendum was approved and Senate Bill 111 was vetoed by the voters of Oklahoma, notwithstanding the excitement of the presidential election, by a majority of 46,464 out of a vote of less than 400,000 in the State of Oklahoma.

As a result of this election the Chiropractic interests of Oklahoma were in splendid condition for legislation at the next session of the legislature.

CHAPTER XXII
CHIROPRACTIC BILL BECOMES LAW

The Old Wheel Horses – Gorby President in 1920 – Annual Meeting Exciting – Discussion of Opportunity – Willingness to Hear Evidence by Members of Legislature – Legislative Committee Selected – Bill Prepared and Introduced – Osteopaths Came In.

The names of those active in and about the State Association at this time, were Gorby, Hubbard, Evans, Sherwood, Bays, Pettit, Cooley, Brower, Hurry and others too numerous to mention.

A very extended discussion of the referendum and the situation that it placed Chiropractic in, was indulged at the convention. It was finally concluded however, that everything was favorable if wise action prevailed.

Judge Evans reported that many legislators had come to him and inquired just what the Chiropractors wanted, and upon being told, said, "You just draw up your bill like you want it, and we will do our best to see that you get what you want."

Dr. Gorby, from his office as president, reported the same thing, and many of the leading Chiropractors who had been known in the legislative fight, had substantially the same report to make. All of these things appeared favorable.

At the State convention, which occurred on the 10th of November 1920, the following legislative committee was selected: Dr. C.J. Lee, as chairman; and Drs. A.C. McColl, C.S. Cooley, and P.E. Courtney, associate members, and Judge George S. Evans, and H.B. Hopps, legal members.

This Committee, as the first of its duties, proceeded to arrange for the drafting of a bill to be introduced at the ensuing legislature, which was to commence in January, 1921. The wording of the bill was temporarily referred to Judge Hopps as to its general form.

Incident to the drafting of the Chiropractic Bill, the representatives of the Osteopathic profession came to Judge Evans and asked that the Chiropractors and Osteopaths have a conference with a view to their joining forces, in the

mutual behalf of both professions.

The Osteopaths set a time and place for the holding of the meeting they contemplated and on that occasion they had Osteopaths from all parts of the State, and some from Texas. The Chiropractic profession was represented by the legislative committee just named.

A spokesman for the Osteopaths announced the object of the meeting, and stated that it was the desire of the Osteopaths of Oklahoma to join hands with the Chiropractors to get a bill for their general protection and regulation.

After the Osteopaths had substantially stated their attitude in the matter and their desires in general, Judge Evans was requested by the rest of the Chiropractic legislative committee to reply to them, and he did so quite at length.

Judge Evans told the assembled Osteopaths that the Chiropractors had waged their battle lone-handed so far, and that their worst and most dangerous enemies had been the Osteopaths, and that therefore, they would not join forces; but when they had secured what the Chiropractors wanted, if they found an opportunity to do so, they would give such aid as they could to the Osteopaths.

This nice little speech terminated the conference, but as a matter of fact, at a subsequent time, and after the Chiropractors had been successful, they did help the Osteopaths to obtain the recognition which they now enjoy.

In due time, Judge Hopps returned the bill he had drafted to the legislative committee, and they went into session to find if it met with their approval. After prolonged and careful discussion, it was finally rejected, and Dr. Lee and Judge Evans were appointed by the rest of the Committee to draft such bill as they thought would be appropriate for the occasion.

This was done, and he bill so written by Dr. Lee and Judge Evans, was approved by the Committee and was the bill finally introduced into both houses, and with but one slight change it is the bill enacted into law by the legislature.

Shortly before these bills were introduced into the two houses at a meeting of the legislative committee, Dr. Gorby, president of the State Society, appeared and asked the Committee what they would think of employing Dr. Harry Gallaher and Dr. P.E. Courtney as lobbyists to have charge of the Chiropractic bills in the legislature.

A considerable discussion as to the qualification of these men ensued, in their presence, and a resolution was finally passed that they become the legislative agents of the State Society under the advice, counsel and assistance of the legislative committee.

The Chiropractic bill in the Senate had taken the number “35,” and for a reason which no one understands was the first of the two bills to reach a hearing in the committee, called on that occasion, the “Senate Health Committee.”

At time was set down for the hearing, and Dr. Gallaher had made all arrangements; he thought to have the bill promptly voted out, but some quasi-medical nondescript came in and asked to be heard. He was permitted to do so and while upon his feet, the committee reached the conclusion to take its vote.

The speaker was going on presenting his propositions while the committee voted unanimously that “the bill do pass,” and adjourned and left the committee room, leaving the speaker with one foot up and a word half said. This historian does not know the conclusion of that situation.

The bill was placed upon the calendar and very soon thereafter, was passed by a comfortable majority. It then, of course, went over to the House, and ordinarily would have been referred to a committee there. But instead, arrangements having been made, it went directly upon the calendar for passage.

In a very short time the bill was reached on the calendar of the House, and was passed by a very large majority. Copies were engrossed and properly signed by the President pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, and were presented to the Governor, who promptly signed the same; and the Chiropractic Bill became law in Oklahoma.

The legislature of 1921 adjourned April 1, and on July 2, 1921, the Chiropractic Law went into full force and effect, and the struggle which had lasted since December, 1907, was in that aspect of it at an end.

CHAPTER XXIII
THE FIRST BOARD AND EXAMINATION

The Board of Examiners Appointed – They Organize – Preparation for First Examination – Sent many back to School – Date fixed for First Examination – Results of First Examination.

Within the thirty days provided by the Chiropractic law, Governor J.B.A. Robertson appointed from among the Chiropractors of Oklahoma the three members of the Board of Chiropractic Examiners.

The persons appointed by Governor Robertson were Drs. Curtis J. Lee, Harry Gallaher, and C. Sterling Cooley. This selection by the Governor was entirely satisfactory as events have disclosed to the Chiropractors of the State.

The appointments were made as per the statute as follows: Dr. Harry Gallaher for one year, Dr. Curtis J. Lee for two years, and Dr. C. Sterling Cooley for three years.

First Oklahoma Board of Chiropractic Examiners, 1921; left to right are: Drs. Harry Gallaher, C. Sterling Cooley and Curtis J. Lee

Within thirty days, as provided by the statute, the Board of Examiners held its first meeting for the purpose of organizing, and they selected from their number Dr. C. Sterling Cooley, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, as president of the Board, Dr. Curtis J. Lee, of Oklahoma City, as treasurer of the Board, and Dr. Harry Gallaher of Guthrie, Oklahoma, as Secretary.

After completing its organization, the Board of Examiners, as required by law, fixed upon a date within sixty days thereafter, to-wit: the 29th day of August, 1921, as the time it would hold the first general examination for the licensing of Chiropractors.

As soon as the date for the first examination had been fixed upon and published as provided by the statute, great haste was made on the part of the members of the Chiropractic profession, to prepare themselves for that awesome event.

Carver Chiropractic College was requested to, and did hold a special course with a special faculty to prepare those who would attend, as well as possible for the examination. This course began about the 20th of May, 1921, and was conducted for a period of four weeks, and was very largely attended by Chiropractors from all schools and all parts of the State.

Shortly after the announcement of the day for the first examination, the Board of Examiners began to receive written applications from various Chiropractors for examination, in each of which, each Chiropractor as the law required, set out in detail, his length of study and advantages, and his qualifications generally.

Upon these applications the Board of Examiners recommended to many applicants that they had better enter some good Chiropractic School as soon as possible, and remain until time for the examination. This was done, and a

good many entered Carver Chiropractic College for that purpose. Others attended other schools, and much stimulation to Chiropractic study was evidenced.

It seems not at all unlikely that if an examination statewide in its effect could occur about once in five years, it would be an excellent thing for the science and practice of Chiropractic, but would probably seriously endanger the health of many Chiropractors, if the amount of worry over the first examination on the part of the profession is anything like a true criterion.

A peculiar provision of the Chiropractic law quite different in that respect from medical statutes for licensure, is found in the fact that every Chiropractor in the State was compelled by the law to take the examination. There was not the usual so-called blanket clause which let in practitioners who had practised for a given length of time in the State, but all practitioners in the State at the time the law went into effect, were required to take the examinations, provided they could make the application provided for in the statute; within the time provided by the rules of the board, before the date of the examination.

A good many Chiropractors made the written application required for examination, and at the date fixed three hundred and thirty-three wrote the examination; and to the utter surprise of all parties concerned, only forty-two failed to make passing grades.

A great many of those who failed attended some school or college of Chiropractic, and presented themselves again for a further examination at the next meeting of the board, when many of them passed.

Taking all things into consideration, the Chiropractors of Oklahoma are happy in that they can truthfully say that not only was the Chiropractic law satisfactory, but the Board selected was satisfactory, and that all of the matters and things done incident to the first examination were so entirely satisfactory that no definite complaint with respect thereto has ever been heard.

Chiropractic laws in other States had gone into effect before the one in Oklahoma, but it is a remarkable and outstanding fact that the Oklahoma Board of Chiropractic Examiners, up to 1930, was looked upon by the Boards of all other Chiropractic States, as furnishing a splendid example of honest, upright liberal and wise administration.

The rules promulgated by the Oklahoma Board of Chiropractic Examiners up to 1930, were of a very high order, and expressed a splendid comprehension of justice, tempered by equity, if not by mercy.

At the very outset the Oklahoma Board of Examiners seemed to grasp fully, the idea that the duty of a Board of Examiners is not to keep Chiropractors from practising their profession, but to encourage them in every way possible to become superior practitioners.

At the end of the first year, Dr. Harry Gallaher was appointed to succeed himself, for the three year term; and at the end of Dr. Curtis J. Lee's term, the same thing occurred as to him; as it also did at the end of Dr. C. Sterling Cooley's term. These three men were continued in office until 1928, when Dr. Curtis J. Lee resigned from the Board, and Dr. John K. Couch was appointed to succeed him.

After the appointment of Dr. Couch to the board, the officers were as follows: Dr. C. Sterling Cooley, President of the Board, Dr. John K. Couch, Treasurer, and Dr. Harry Gallaher, Secretary, as he had been since his first appointment.

Dr. Curtis J. Lee only resigned from the Board of Examiners because of pressure brought to bear upon him by members of his profession to resign and take the presidency of the State Organization; and responding Dr. Lee resigned from the Board, and was duly elected president of the State Society, and made a very efficient and splendid officer of that body.

The Oklahoma Chiropractic law is in words and figures as follows:

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS – APPOINTMENT – TERM.

Section 1. That a Board of Chiropractic Examiners be and the same is hereby created, to be composed of three Chiropractors, eligible to licensure to practice Chiropractic in this State; provided that the First Board shall be composed of Chiropractors who are graduates of legally chartered schools or colleges of Chiropractic and who have practiced Chiropractic continuously in this State for and during the five years next preceding the taking effect of this act, and, for the purpose of being appointed to the first Board of Chiropractic Examiners,

practitioners in this State having the qualifications herein named, shall be deemed qualified, and within thirty days from and after the taking effect of this act, the Governor of this State shall appoint three such Chiropractors to said Board; one to serve on year, one for two years and one for three years; provided that thereafter, the term of office shall be three years, and one new member shall be appointed to said Board each year, and the Governor shall by appointment, fill all vacancies on said Board.

SAME – MEETINGS – OFFICERS – EXAMINATIONS.

Section 2. Said Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall convene within thirty days after appointment and shall organize by electing one member President, one Treasurer, and one Secretary, each of which officers shall perform the duties generally appertaining to such offices.

After so organizing, said Board shall fix a day for holding the first general examination, which shall be within sixty days thereafter. The date and place of said examination shall be published three times in a newspaper having statewide circulation, the last of which publications shall be at least ten days prior to said examination.

Said Board of Examiners shall adopt rules and regulations for its procedure, copies of which shall be kept by the Secretary of said Board and shall be delivered upon request. After said first meeting said Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall convene regularly on the second Monday of January and July of each year at the Capitol, and shall hold such adjourned and special meeting as shall be found expedient or necessary.

LICENSE – APPLICATION FOR – FEES – EXAMINATIONS.

Section 3. Applications for license to practice Chiropractic shall be made to the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and shall be signed by the applicant in his own handwriting, setting forth the qualifications of the applicant, and, by reference, making a copy of his or her diploma a part of the application; each of which statements shall be supported by the affidavits of two Chiropractors, not related to, or under financial obligations to the applicant; to which shall be appended the certificates of at least two Chiropractors practicing in this State, showing the applicant to be possessed of good moral character, and shall accompany said application with twenty-five ($25.00) Dollars; and before proceeding further, said Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall pass upon said application. If same is disapproved, the application shall be returned to the applicant with the reason for its disapproval fully stated in writing. If the application is approved, the applicant shall be admitted to examination and, before taking same, shall deposit with the treasurer of the Board twenty five ($25.00) Dollars additional; if the applicant shall fail to pass he examination, the said last Twenty-five ($25.00) shall be returned, and if the applicant shall pass the required examination, said sum of twenty-five ($25.00) Dollars shall be in full payment of license fees; provided that at the first session of the Board for the examination of applicants for licensure all Chiropractors having been in actual practice within the State at the time of the taking effects of this act, shall present themselves for examination and the said Board herein created shall proceed to examine in writing each of said applicants upon the subjects named in Section Four of this Act; provided however, that all applicants for examination who are not actually engaged in the practice of Chiropractic at the time of the taking effect of this act, before being eligible for examination, have previously taken and passed a three year's course of study of not less than six months each in legally chartered and reputable schools or colleges of Chiropractic; and such applicants must have in addition thereto a high school education in an approved and recognized high school or its equivalent. It is further provided, however, that after the expiration of four years from date of the passage of this Act, the aforesaid Chiropractic Board is given the power, if it deems such action desirable to increase such Chiropractic study requirements from three to four years of six months each, and to add such additional subjects to the examination required herein as shall keep the said Board and the said profession in line with the future development, if any, of the Science of Chiropractic.

SAME – SUBJECTS – DEFINITION OF CHIROPRACTIC.

Section 4. Said Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall examine all applicants whose applications have been approved in writing, on the following subjects:

Chiropractic Principles, Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Symptomatolggy, Orthopedia, Chemistry, Spinography, Diagnosis, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Pathology, Public Health Service and Adjustology.

Following said written examination, said Board shall examine each applicant in the Art of Chiropractic adjusting in such manner and by such methods as shall reveal the applicant's qualifications. Said Board shall issue license to all applicants whose applications shall have been filed with and approved by said Board, and who have paid the required fees and passed the required examination, as herein provided, with a general average of not less than seventy-five (75%) per cent, with no subject below sixty (60%) per cent; provided, that a license shall be refused to any applicant who fails to make application as herein provided, or who fails to pay

the fees as herein required. Said license when granted by said Board of Chiropractic Examiners, shall entitle the holder thereof to practice the science of Chiropractic; therein defined to be as follows:

"Chiropractic is hereby defined to be the science that teaches health in anatomic relation and disease or abnormality in anatomic dis-relation, and includes hygienic and sanitary measures incident thereto."

Provided that before the holder of any license shall enter the practice thereunder, he shall have the same recorded in the office of the County Clerk, in the county of the practitioner's residence and practice; provided that failure to record such license within the days after demand by the Board of Chiropractic Examiners, shall act as a suspension of said license until same is recorded; provided that the fee for recording said license shall be Two ($2.00) Dollars which shall be paid by the license holder. The County Clerk shall attach his certificate of record and date of recording to said license.

The Treasurer of said Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall give bond in the sum of Five Thousand ($5,000.00) Dollars, with one or more sureties to be approved by the Board, for the faithful discharge of his duties and shall make at the July meeting of the Board, a full itemized report of his receipts and disbursements for the year, showing the amount on hand, and any amounts on hand after payment of current expense, shall be retained by said Board in a separate fund to be paid out only for the actual expenses of said Board and the general work incident to its usual activities. It is provided that the members of said Board of Chiropractic Examiners shall receive twenty ($20.00) Dollars per diem for each day necessarily spent in the discharge of his duties, as such member of said Board and shall receive in addition thereto five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from all meetings of the Board; provided, that salaries and expenses herein stated and all other expenses incident to the conduct of the affairs of said Board shall be paid out of the funds of said Board and not otherwise, and shall be paid only on the order of the Board, signed by the President and the Secretary of said Board.

CHIROPRACTIC PRACTITIONERS – GOVERNED BY PUBLIC HEALTH LAWS.

Section 5. Chiropractic practitioners hereunder shall be bound by all the health policy regulations of this State that shall apply to them, and shall be qualified to sign death certificates, and all other certificates, including those relating to public health, the same as medical practitioners, and with like effect. It is further provided, that any person who shall practice Chiropractic without having first procured the license provided for herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdeamor [sic], and upon conviction thereof, shall for the first offense be fined not less than One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars, nor more than Two Hundred ($200.00) Dollars; for each subsequent offense, shall be fined as for the fist, and in addition thereto, confined in the county jail for not less than one month and nor more than three months, and in either event shall pay the cost of prosecution.

RECIPROCAL LICENSURE.

Section 6. Reciprocal licensure shall be extended to Chiropractors licensed and practicing in such States as granted this courtesy to Chiropractors licensed and practicing in the State of Oklahoma.

REPEALING CLAUSE.

Section 7. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved February 21, 1921.

CHAPTER XXIV
THE CONSTRUCTIVE COLLEGE

Definitely began 1908 – Research Chief Object – No Attempt to Build Large School – The Idea to Teach the Truth – Nerve Interference, Typical Distortion Discovered.

After the founding of Carver College in 1906, it soon began to come to the consciousness of Willard Carver that Chiropractors were short on comprehension of Chiropractic.

He noticed that he was continually accumulating a number of patients who rapidly improved as soon as they commenced taking adjustings; but reached a certain stage of betterment and then went no further. He knew that the

fundamental truth of Chiropractic, properly applied, should make people well.

In August, 1908, Dr. Carver left on a trip to the East. He had received from Governor Haskell the first official recognition of any Chiropractor in the world, by having been appointed as one of the delegates from Oklahoma to the International Congress on Tuberculosis to be held in Washington, D.C. for a period of three weeks in September.

Arriving at Washington, D.C., Dr. Carver registered with the congress and attended its sessions for three weeks. This was not very illuminating, since many of the lectures were delivered in foreign tongues, but it served to give one very important opportunity, and that was to find that substantially all of the leading nations of the world had the same idea as to the fundamental basis of disease.

Every paper began by saying in substance: "That of course, there had to be a recipient condition before Tuberculosis germs would live and flourish, indeed that there had to be a feeding and breeding condition or there would be no disease."

On this trip, Dr. Carver interviewed all of the leading Chiropractors of the North and East, and carefully drew out from them just what were their conceptions of the entire disease situation, and found that they had nothing in their conceptions of Chiropractic that helped him in any way.

During this trip, however, he made some three hundred examinations seeking to ascertain the truth about two very serious conditions: the first of these was why is a sex difficulty primarily involved in every serious phase of disease. Second: Why is there such a regularity and exactness in the location of nerve interference in all abnormality.

Dr. Carver found that the reason there is a sex organ irritation as a basis for all grave physical disease is accounted for upon the basis of abnormally or anomalously formed external genitals in both the male and female, and the regularity and location of nerve interference is the typical distortion of humans. Nearing the time for his return home, Dr. Carver sailed up the Hudson River to Albany, en route for Chicago, with the determination of seeing the wonderful scenery along the shores of what has been called the "Rhine of America," but he found that "man proposes" only, for the clouds shut in, and in less than a half hour, he could not see the shore lines with any certainty. However, he stuck to his post in the "Crow's Nest" hoping the sky would clear, but it failed to do so.

The failure of the sky to clear gave Dr. Carver a day alone on the deck of the vessel. He had slept little the night before, and was peculiarly conscious of a sense of distortion in his own pelvis. His mind, therefore, reverted to that portion of the anatomy, and sitting there with his eyes shut, he visualized clearly the basic distortion of the human pelvis, as found in substantially every case.

He could not dismiss the theme from his mind, although he tried, but continued thinking about it until he completely visualized mentally the entire typical distortion of human beings in this so-called civilized period of human development; and worked out the correct method of addressing that distortion for the purpose of lessening its adverse effect upon the functional organism.

The typical distortion, as visualized that day on the Hudson by Dr. Carver, is as follows: The right innominate is headward and dorsal in its relation to the sacrum. The left innominate is ventral by its crest. The base of the sacrum is ventral and rotated by its dorsal aspect to the left. This distortion serves to twist the ventral aspect of the fifth and fourth lumbars to the right – the fourth less than the fifth because of the distortion of the intervertebral cartilage. The third lumbar is the crossing, and then the second and first lumbars and the twelfth thoracic are ventrally turned to the left, the twelfth being the gibbosity of the rotational scoliosis. The eleventh, tenth, and ninth thoracics, each in order are less ventrally to the left, and the eighth and seventh are the crossing; then the ventral aspect of the sixth, fifth and fourth turn to the right, the fourth being the gibbosity of the right rotational scoliosis, the third, second and first in order are less to the right, so that the crossing occurs at the first thoracic and seventh cervical. The sixth, fifth, and fourth cervicals turn by the ventral aspect to the left, the fourth being the gibbosity of the left cervical scoliosis; the third and second turn in their order toward the mesial line to the right but because the atlas had no body the scoliosis is only completed by the atlas rotating on the axis, thus leaving the body of the axis always to the left, with its long spine to the right.

When Dr. Carver got home, in the early days of October, Dr. Denny had been sick with a light attack of smallpox so-called, and was having much trouble with constipation. Dr. Carver took him in hand and applied the pelvic adjusting he had mentally worked out during his ride on the Hudson, with the most marvelous and almost

instantaneous effect.

These revolutionary propositions necessitated a complete change in the terminology or nomenclature of Chiropractic work and expression and a multitude of tests and provings. To thoroughly investigate these subjects, Dr. Carver held extensive public free clinics in Carver College and by such means obtained a very wide range of observations and tests.

In 1909, Dr. Carver published his first book, but said nothing definitely in it concerning these discoveries, for he had not fully demonstrated them to himself, in all of their departments; and he has always been very careful to prove every proposition by thousands of demonstrations before announcing anything as a fact.

In 1915 the second edition of the Analysis was published and still there was no definite statement made as to these advanced discoveries, although fundamentally, the propositions involved were quite definitely indicated, and to some extent, described and discussed.

In 1914, Dr. Carver began the definite teaching of these fundamentals and what he then called for the first time, “area adjusting.”

This created a considerable discussion among his students. Many of his graduates saying that he had changed about completely and had established an entirely new set of fundamentals.

A careful perusal of Dr. Carver’s books, however, will disclose that his growth in these things has been a gradual but regular development of the same fundamental ideas clothed in a more and more definite set of terms.

In 1921, when he published the first volume of the third edition of the Analysis, was when Dr. Carver, for the first time, definitely set out the entire system conforming to the typical distortion, and explained the typical distortion, stating why it exists, and described its effect upon the human body and its functions.

It was in that First volume of the Analysis, third edition, Dr. Carver described the art of relating as conforming to the typical distortion, and carefully disclosed why a vertebra cannot be moved by itself; and why no attempt should ever be made to move an area of less than three vertebrae.

During all this time, Carver Chiropractic College was used by Dr. Carver as his laboratory and medium of demonstration, and it is to the everlasting glory of that institution that it has been the proponent of every constructive advancement made in the Chiropractic world.

Dr. Carver has always been happy in that he has been able to accumulate around him a faculty, true to his fundamentals, and willing to make every necessary sacrifice to carry Chiropractic on toward the very highest goal. And in this there has never been a “slacker” found in that institution.

The following is an historical reference, year by year, of various new methods of practice introduced into the art of Chiropractic by Dr. Willard Carver.

The descriptions given with this synopsis are not intended to be in detail of the work as it should be done, but are merely to point out the various methods of practice introduced with a statement as to whether they were found anatomic and therefore provable and valuable or whether they had to be abandoned as not anatomic.

1906. In the fall of 1906, Archibald McColl placed his little daughter in the care of Dr. Carver, she being afflicted with hydrocephalus. In taking care of that case he instituted the first cranial adjusting; found that it was anatomic and very valuable and has continued the practice of cranial adjusting ever since, learning more about it as the years go by.

That same year he introduced condyle adjusting; that is to say, an application which carried force obliquely headward through the condylar joints. Very early in the next year he discovered that any such attempt was not anatomic since the only movement normally permitted by the occiput and the atlas is the rocking of the condyles in the condylar depressions in the headward surface of the atlas and for that reason he wholly abandoned such teaching and demonstration.

In October of that year a woman came to him suffering aphonia or loss of voice, and he, for the first time, adjusted all the aspects of the larynx in such a way and with such success that the woman regained her voice in five days.

Late in the year he began the careful adjusting of the feet, having ascertained that on account of the anatomic structure of the feet, high heels and short vamp shoes operated to buckle the arch of the foot headward, and the

continuous habit of wearing tight stiff shoes rendered the feet rigid, and that all the feet required was to have the arches adjusted downward the heelward with vacillation of all the joints of the feet to put them in good condition. He also found that this work greatly improved healthful activity of the body generally.

1907. In this year Dr. Carver introduced facial adjusting, adjusting the mandible in the glenoid cavities, adjusting the malar bones, freeing nerves along the sharp margins of all face bones and adjusting to free the super-orbital and the infra-orbital nerve trunks, these adjustings for the purpose of reducing such conditions as acne vulgaris and other facial pathology.

It was during this year that he introduced the adjusting to reduce goiter, in any of its various phases and forms, with most complete success. Beginning this work for the purpose of freeing nerves productive of certain heart conditions, he discovered that the work also reduced, and, in a great majority of cases, entirely removed goiter.

It was in this year that a patient was presented whose arm hung by the side and which she could not move. Incident to its correction he learned to anatomically relate the head of the humerus in the shoulder joint, release of the nerves in the arm, to correction of the elbow joint, release of the interossesous nerves between the radius and ulna and also release of the nerves at the annular bands of the wrist and interosseously in the hands and throughout the phalanges in the same manner that he had learned to adjust the toes.

In this year, he also discovered the kyphosis in the imbricated area could not be reduced as theretofore taught but could only be reduced by correcting the distortions which produced it, and so far as the kyphosis itself was concerned, each of the vertebra composing it had to be moved in the exact distance of its distortion, all at the same time, and that it was extremely dangerous to attempt to move one vertebra within a kyphosis for any purpose.

In connection with adjusting the imbricated area, he demonstrated the adjusting to release the hepatic flexure, the transverse colon, the splenic flexure, and incidentally and particularly, the three principal convolutions of the jejunum by a technique which can be demonstrated only, not described.

It was during this year that he learned to empty an appendix from the surface of the abdomen by, at the same time, emptying the cecum, which is a very artful adjusting.

This year was very fruitful in cases presenting lumbago and other phases in which there is profound fixation of the gluteal muscles in the fossae of the ilia and he learned to release these structures by a series of well planned knife thrusts with the ulnar edge of the hand.

1908. In this year Dr. Carver discovered that in lordoses many times there are keys, that is to say, the lowest vertebra is so squeezed by the ones headward and feetward from it that it cannot move dorsalward. He introduced a method of opening the lordosis by projecting the headward and feetward aspects away and then by a two hand single contact, raising the key up dorsalward, thus breaking the key effect.

In the late fall of this year after Dr. Carver had returned from the east, there was much abdominal trouble in Oklahoma City, and he introduced a system of adjusting the abdomen for the purpose o opening and emptying the stomach; freeing the liver, emptying the gall bladder, and releasing the transverse colon.

It was during this same period that a case presented to him a supra-colic duodenal impaction which made it necessary to release the transverse colon; the epigastric area and the hypochondriac area; thus permitting the content of the duodenum to pass down behind the transverse colon. This technique was performed and has been of much value since.

Many cases appeared in which there was a kyphosis, lordosis, and rotation in the lumbar and lumbosacral areas and he instituted a method of adjusting these areas without contacting a single vertebra.

It has been recited in this chapter how Dr. Carver worked out the adjusting of the sacro-iliac joints and visualized all of the distortions of the pelvis and the first application of the technique to Dr. L.L. Denny upon his return home. Doctor Carver found that the sacro-iliac adjusting was and is the most important, in reducing the typical distortion, of any that are involved therein.

Incident to the soft tissue adjusting, relative to the ilia and the sacro-iliac joints he discovered that there was a balanced musculature entirely around the acetabulum, the dorsal aspect balancing against the ventral aspect, and learned a method of definite release of these structures.

1910. In this year Dr. Carver had several cases in which there was profound interference with the

pneumogastric nerve trunks, the symptoms definitely indicating a peculiar disturbance of function of the stomach, lungs and heart, and found that ordinary adjusting such as had been taught and used up to that time failed to remove the difficulty, so he gave the suboccipital area a careful and profound study and reached the conclusion that the atlas and axis, acting as one vertebra, are always ventral in their relation to the occiput, learning of course, that there are many deviations in this situation but that the principal thing necessary is a direct adjusting of these vertebra dorsalward, thus increasing the room for the pneumogastrics and the so-called spinal accessory trunks. Patients demonstrated upon, found immediate relief after this adjusting, and he has used and taught this phase of clinic ever since.

During the same year there were many cases of influenza and mumps and he found that a specific release of the mental structures by definite thrusts with the thumbs thereupon, gave great relief and aided materially in complete correction.

During the fall and early winter of this year, there was a very severe epidemic of bad colds and he found that always at the inception of a bad cold there was profound constriction around the trachea at the thoracic intake and that definite release of these structures as deeply into the intake as it is possible to reach with the thumbs, standing at the patient's head with the patient on the back, will thoroughly release the structures, quickly overcoming the difficulty.

It was during the public clinic of this year at Carver College that his attention finally definitely fixed upon scoliotic key conditions, and he found that in the typical distortion the fourth thoracic and sometimes the fifth also, keyed the scoliotic curve, preventing it from straightening; and he instituted a method of release which has been taught and used ever since.

At about this time, a man appeared in the clinic, with a paralyzed right arm that he had not been able to raise or use for some fifteen years. He found that there was a lateral displacement of the head of the humerus under the acromion. He adjusted the shoulder joint, securing complete movement of the arm at the first attempt and he proceeded to work out the technique so that he could adjust lateral, ventral, dorsal, and mesial distortions of the head of the humerus, and that technique thus worked out has been taught and used constantly ever since.

It was during the Clinic of this year that he also learned the technique for the release of areas of the diaphragm, which instruction has been in constant use ever since.

1911. In this year Dr. Carver had several cases in which the subscapular muscles were definitely constricted and fixed, as well as the dorsal and ventral pillars of the axilla, interfering with the very wide range of never ramification incident to the brachial plexus. To release these he worked out a series of releases of all these musculatures as well as the joints incident there to- which includes the joint between the scapula and the clavicle, the joint between the clavicle and the sternum, and the heads and necks of three pairs of ribs on each side – and also the release of the super-spinal and infra-spinal muscles on the dorsal aspect of the scapula. This Clinic is extremely valuable and has been taught and used ever since.

1912. It was in this year that Dr. Carver realized for the first time that in the imbricated area, because of the crossing of the typical distortion and the right rotation occurring from here headward in the thoracic region, there were two gravity keys, one usually directly to the left of the transverse process of the seventh thoracic, about an inch and a quarter from the mesal line and the anti-gravity key about an inch and a quarter to the right of the transverse process of the sixth thoracic, and in connection with the location of these keys worked out a simple method for their release.

It was in this same year that Dr. Carver also realized that the cervical portion of the column was divided by a muscular arrangement into the suboccipital area and the cervical area proper and the cervico-thoracic area, and worked out the definite technique to adjust each of these areas, which is apart of his text in that portion entitled "Relating."

1914. In the Chiropractic field generally, the feetward cervicals and the headward two or three thoracics were subject to the same effort at adjusting as other portions of the column. Dr. Carver was seriously injured in the cervical region by being thrown into the top of an automobile, very nearly fracturing his neck. In attempting to have the difficulty overcome, he made a very close anatomic study of the sixth and seventh cervicals in their relation to

and with the first, second, and third thoracics, and reached the conclusion that the area was constructed in such manner as to be rigid, permitting little or no movement; because the first rib ring in its relation with the first thoracic and the sternum is so closely knit as to be as rigid as if it were all bone. The second rib ring has very little more give or movement than the first, and third only slightly more than the second; these ribs being reinforced as to rigidity by the clavicles ventrally and the broad aspect of the scapulae dorsally, and because of this situation he ceased to make any effort to move the sixth and seventh cervicals and the first and second thoracics except by traction and the release in three positions with the patient sitting, lying on the venter, or lying on the dorsum.

1915. In this year, following up the technique stated in the preceding paragraph, Dr. Carver found that the cervico-thoracic area consisting of the sixth and seventh cervicals and the first and second thoracics were frequently ventral and rigid, encroaching from behind upon the structures of the thoracic inlet, so he instituted a technique, accomplished by placing the patient on dorsum, with the ulnar aspect of the application hand on the musculatures ventral to these joints and thrusting meso-dorsally from both sides, thus vacillating the area and releasing the trachea, aesophagus [sic] and other intake structures.

1916. It was in this year that Dr. Carver worked out his technique for releasing the psoas muscles by thrusting upon their tendons obliquely toward the acetabulum and making thumb thrust applications to the bellies of those muscles through the abdominal walls, a technique of great value in all sorts of lower abdominal and pelvic difficulty, particularly in dysmenorrhea and other fixations in this area accompanied by pain in these areas, and radiating down the legs.

In this year he also ascertained that constriction and fixation of the iliacus muscles accounts for a great deal of leg ache and pains in the back and that it is frequently mistaken by surgeons for ovarianitis or tubular pathology. He released these muscles by application to their tendons below the brim of the pelvis and by direct thumb contacts upon the muscles near the ilia in the pelvis.

1920. In this year Dr. Carver worked out a technique which he calls the “braided method,” which is applied in the imbricated area and is accomplished by using both hands, covering the side and vertebral area of the column and carrying the whole structure head-ventrally, thus securing release of the intercostal structures, and viscera ventral to them.

1926. In this year a woman came to Dr. Carver in Denver, who had a severe pain, extending down the left thigh and leg to the foot, which all of the methods of adjusting known up to that time failed to relieve. It occurred to him that the crural branch of the genial crural nerve trunk was probably squeezed between the folds of the broad ligament. He proceeded per vigina and lifted the broad ligaments off the nerve trunk with the result that the pain stopped instantly. He has found occasion to use this method constantly ever since.

1933. In this year Dr. Carver found a man suffering with pains radiating down the legs, for which he had been adjusted by others for months without relief; it occurred to him that the same character of release of the crural nerve trunk incident to the prostate would secure the desired relief. He placed the man on a roll and went with the front finger per anus over to the side of the prostate, then downward to the foaa, releasing the nerve trunk, and was delighted to find that the pain stopped instantly. He has found occasion to use this technique frequently with very pronounced success.

It is well known by persons versed in the business affairs of this life that newly presented truths meet with much resistance, and if Carver College had intended to succeed in a large way financially, it should not have constantly stood in the forefront and fought the battles of Chiropractic upon principle, and principle alone; but should have played policy; but that could not have been done with Dr. Carver at the helm.

Those who were carrying on Carver College could not think of any reason for its existence, unless it was to work out the very best Chiropractic possible; and that situation obtains to this good day.

Carver College has never refused to investigate anything. It has, in so far as it could, taken up every phase of address to the human body and tried to ascertain the truth about it.

Carver College stands today in the very forefront of the field of investigation. It is not tied to any person. It is not particular where the facts and demonstrations come from, all it wishes to make sure of is that what is presented is the simple truth and it will find the means of its demonstration.

It is because Carver College has thus stood in the breech, and thus fought the battles of Chiropractic that it is called today “The Constructible College”; that is to say, the college that will build, but never tear down; that will help, but never destroy.

CHAPTER XXV
INTERNATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC CONGRESS

Origin of Idea – First Meeting to Organize – Idea of Affiliated Bodies – Boards of Examiners – State Officers – Educational – Laymen.

Several references have been made in this history to the incipiency of the idea of an international congress of Chiropractors.

The first organization hinting in this direction was the National Federation of Chiropractic Associations organized October 1, 1912, at Kansas City, Missouri. The object of this association was to unify the state associations in legislation and school standards.

The next body organized pointing toward the international congress was the International Association of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges organized at Davenport, Iowa, August, 1917. The intention of this organization was to harmonize and unify Chiropractic educational institutions and to ascertain and establish fundamental facts of Chiropractic and standardize schools and colleges.

These two associations, it will be observed, came into being before there really were boards of examiners, worthy of much mention, because the very first board that functioned was in 1915.

The spirit of evolution and development was, however, fast working upon the minds of Chiropractors generally, and on the members of the boards of examiners especially. There was much talk about the necessity of having a national organization or federation of the Chiropractic boards of examiners which would secure a unanimity in their objects and actions.

Not knowing what effect the talk had, but it began to be more and more felt throughout the entire Chiropractic profession that there was really no reason why boards of examiners, in different states, should not cooperate with the utmost harmony and with a degree of unanimity as to the science of Chiropractic, which would tend to the evolution of the profession in the several states, and to a standard of requirements and a universal elevation of the art of Chiropractic.

While these desires and hopes were moving upon the members of the boards of examiners, the members of state associations and particularly the officers of the state associations felt deeply the need of a closer bond of union between the states, which means a closer bond of union between the Chiropractors of the several states, in order that the greatest good to the greatest number might be accomplished.

The educational institutions had long felt that it was necessary in some way, to arrive at a closer understanding and agreement as to the scientific aspects of Chiropractic, and a greater unanimity in standardization; in requirements for the entrance of students and for graduation. And so the field was ready for the organization of the International Chiropractic Congress.

Harry Gallaher, D.C., 1930

The International Chiropractic Congress movement was definitely and precisely launched, when Dr. Harry Gallaher, Secretary of the Board of Examiners of Oklahoma, and Manager for the State Society of Oklahoma, called a national meeting of the boards of Chiropractic examiners to meet in Kansas City in September of 1926 for the purpose of organizing an international congress of boards of examiners.

A goodly representation of the boards of examiners of the various states met at Kansas City and after several days of discussion organized what was then called the International Board of Chiropractic Examiners, and elected its general officers and adjourned to meet on the 6th day of September, 1927, at Memphis, Tenn.

In the interim, Dr. Gallaher had done a tremendous amount of correspondence. The Oklahoma Chiropractic Society going behind him financially and aiding in putting on the organization. He had reached the conclusion that it was well to do so, and he had invited to the Memphis meeting, the officers of state Chiropractic associations and the representatives from all of the educational institutions.

On the 6th of September, the meeting assembled at Memphis, and there was a goodly representation of the boards of examiners, the officers of several state associations and some seven educational institutions, among which were the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Carver Chiropractic College, the Lincoln Chiropractic College, the Colorado Chiropractic University, and several other institutions.

A tentative organization of each of these bodies was formed; that is to say, the International Congress of officers of State Chiropractic Associations, the International Congress of Chiropractic Educational Institutions, these tentatively affiliated with the International Congress of Boards of Examiners.

At the conclusion of this meeting, it was adjourned to meet in Chicago September 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1928, and in due course, this meeting was held, and a complete organization of the International Chiropractic Congress completed.

During a three days session, the three affiliated bodies sitting together succeeded in drafting a complete constitution, by the terms of which, each of the affiliated bodies was to retain its separate organization but, by virtue thereof, to be a member of the International Congress.

It was provided that the controlling body of the International Chiropractic Congress was to consist of a board of governors, seventeen in number, which was to be supreme in the affairs of the congress.

To compose the board of governors, nine members are elected by the International Congress of Boards of Examiners, five by the International Congress of Officers of State Associations, and three by the International Congress of Chiropractic Educational Institutions.

Each of the affiliated bodies then held its individual meetings and organized, and elected officers, and its members of the board of governors. After which the board of governors met and transacted such international

business as was before it, and then the congress adjourned to meet September 2, 3, 4, and 5, 1929, at Omaha, Nebraska.

In due course, that meeting was held and was very fully attended, there being some 300 Chiropractors there from all parts of the United States and some from Canada. A very interesting and valuable session occurred and incident to the transactions that then and there took place, it was easy to discern the inestimable value that international congress was to be to the profession.

No other national or international meeting of Chiropractors ever took so firm a hold upon all of the problems confronting the profession, nor showed so complete facility for solving and handling them.

The entire meeting was outstandingly enthusiastic and undoubtedly did a great deal of good to the Chiropractic profession generally.

The present board of Governors is as follows: from the International Congress of State Examining Boards, Dr. A.H. O'Connell, Barrie, Vt., Dr. John A. Ohlson, Louisville, Ky., Dr. Cecil Van Tilburg, Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. Silvia [sic] Ashworth, Lincoln, Nebr., Dr. Anna M. Foy, Topeka, Kans., Dr. J. Ralph John, Baltimore, Md., Dr. C. Sterling Cooley, Tulsa, Okla., Dr. J.W. Platt, Brookings, S. Dak., and Dr. J.E. Slocum, Webster City, Iowa.

From the International Congress of Officers of State Associations, Dr. Clyde J. Green, Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. A.C. Soleberg, Mitchell, S.D., Dr. Maude Jones, Indianapolis, Ind., Dr. E.J. Bullock, Keen, N.H., and Dr. Harry Gallaher, Guthrie, Okla.

From the International Congress of Chiropractic Educational Institutions, Dr. Willard Carver, Oklahoma City, Okla., Dr. Frank Elliott, Davenport, Iowa, and Dr. H.E. Vedder, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harry E. Vedder, D.C., circa 1925

This excellent board of governors, by solemn act appointed as its executive committee, Dr. J. Ralph John, President; Dr. John A. Ohlson, Vice-President; Dr. Anna M. Foy, Treasurer; and Dr. Harry Gallaher, Secretary, P.O. Drawer 463, Guthrie, Okla.

At the conclusion of its very splendid session, after having fully adopted a very comprehensive program for its future efforts, and after having arranged to completely finance itself, the International Chiropractic Congress finally adjourned to meet at Denver, Colo., in the early summer of 1930.

A consensus of opinion from all over the world of Chiropractic shows that the International Chiropractic Congress is the very organization that all Chiropractors have been looking forward to for these many years, and

without doubt its fruitage will be completely satisfactory to the Chiropractic profession, in every way and manner.

CHAPTER XXVI
NATIONAL CHIROPRACTIC ASSOCIATION

[25]

U.C.A. Organized 1906 – B.J. Palmer Secretary-Treasurer Until 1928 – A.C.A. Organized 1920 – Several Years Spent Trying For Amalgamation – Completed at Chicago Meeting October 1930 – New Society, New Name – National Chiropractic Association – First Directors Those of Amalgamating Bodies.

In 1906 there was organized at Davenport, Iowa, at the Palmer School of Chiropractic and association of

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Chiropractic doctors, which was named the Universal Chiropractic Association, the Secretary-Treasurer of which was Dr. B.J. Palmer, who held that office continuously until 1928.

In 1928 the presidency of U.C.A., as it was called, went to Dr. C.E. Schillig of Ohio, and the Secretary-Treasurership went to Dr. L.E. Fuller of Indiana.

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In 1920 at New York City, an association was formed which was named the American Chiropractic Association, and after having had several officers, its presidency rested for years with Dr. Frank Margetts of Denver, Colo.

A few years after its organization, the U.C.A. set up a sort of insurance for its membership against prosecution for "practicing medicine without a license," and against "mal-practice cases."

Shortly after the organization of the American Chiropractic Association, it also instituted an insurance protection for its members, which continued until that association ceased to exist.

The A.C.A. continued to grow very rapidly and contrived in some way to carry on its insurance department quite satisfactorily at a less cost per person than the U.C.A. This fact caused the officers of the U.C.A. to desire an amalgamation with the A.C.A. to the end that only one national association should occupy the field.

In 1928 it had been arranged that the annual convention of the U.C.A. and A.C.A. should be at Yellowstone Park at the same time to the end that discussion looking to some sort of arrangement whereby the national field could be relieved of two associations might be had.

At the Yellowstone meeting, there was much discussion of the proposition for hours. Many were enthusiastically in favor of what they called an amalgamation. Dr. Willard Carver of Oklahoma City was finally urged to speak on the proposition, and he explained quite at length that he had no objection to the organization of one association out of the two, but explained to those assembled that no such thing as a successful amalgamation had ever been obtained, either in church, state, or social situations, stating, however, that he would not stand in the way when they were ready but that they could rest assured that if amalgamation were made, it would ultimate in either the old U. C.A. or the A.C.A. becoming the dominant factor and taking the field.

No amalgamation was agreed upon that year, nor was there the next year at the annual conventions. However, there was still a deal of discussion by correspondence and otherwise, and some criminations and recriminations and the venting of a considerable spleen.

In 1930 it was arranged that the U.C.A. hold its annual convention at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, at the same time and place that the state convention for South Dakota was held; and it so happened that Dr. Carver was on the program of that convention.

Near the close of the convention, in the evening, Dr. J.H. Durham of Louisville, Kentucky, and Dr. Lillard

Marshall of Lexington, Kentucky, requested Dr. Carver to come to their room. When he arrived they proceeded to ask him what he thought of an amalgamation of the two national associations. He told them he was willing to try the experiment if they wished to, but that no successful amalgamation between two organizations had ever been had and would not occur in the present instance.

Dr. Durham and Marshall told him that the five member of the Board of Directors of the A.C.A. selected for amalgamation purposes were in Chicago and had asked the U.C.A. to make a proposition for amalgamation, and wanted to know if Dr. Carver could compose a telegram that would carry all the necessary points with sufficient clarity that there would be no mistake. Dr. Carver told them he thought he could, after which they went downstairs with the understanding that if the other officers wished it, they would ask Dr. Carver to come down to formulate the telegram. In a few minutes the telephone in his room rang and Dr. Lillard Marshall told him to come down that there was a unanimous request that he draft the telegram.

J.H. Durham, D.C., circa 1944

Dr. Carver went down where the board of directors were, and carefully solicited the facts, as related to both associations and then repaired to a table in the corner of the room and prepared the telegram. It was red, approved, and sent. Some time that night an answer was received appointing an hour and place in Chicago for the meeting, which was so soon that it was necessary for the U.C.A. representatives to go by airplane in order to meet the appointment.

The amalgamation members of the Board of Directors of the U.C.A. consisted of J.H. Durham, Louisville, Kentucky; A.W. Schwietert, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; J.H. Lege, San Antonio, Texas; C.M. Guyselman, Jackson, Michigan; and T.W. Snyder, Shamokin, Pa.; and the amalgamation Board of Directors of the A.C.A. consisted of Paul Strand, Youngstown, Ohio; Wilbern Lawrence, Meridian, Miss.; P.N. Hanson, Wichita, Kansas; Ruland Lee, Newark, New Jersey; and B.F. Gilman, Brooklyn, N.Y. This would make a meeting of ten persons, five of whom represented each association. There would be need for a presiding officer, so the U.C.A. representatives took Dr. Lillard Marshall along with them. Arriving at Chicago, they repaired to the place fixed upon for the meeting where they met the A.C.A. officers and immediately went into session.

After considerable discussion, the contract of amalgamation was drawn up and signed by the two amalgamation boards of directors of the old associations. The name for the amalgamated organization agreed upon was “National Chiropractic Association.”

When the contract had been signed and the new organization was in existence, those present observed that they needed a national president. Dr. Lillard Marshall, being present and eminently fitted for that place, was immediately unanimously elected by the amalgamated board, which was composed of the amalgamation members of the Boards of Directors before amalgamation took place.

Lillard T. Marshall, D.C.

After these formalities had been completed, the former Board of the A.C.A. repaired to its association for approval of what it had done, and the officers of the U.C.A. returned by plane to Sioux Falls where the association was still in session, which immediately approved all that they had done, and with these acts of approval the U.C.A. and the A.C.A. ceased to exist.

The National Chiropractic Association was immediately the sole occupant of the field so far as the two old associations were concerned, but of course had what was thought by some to be a competitor in the International Chiropractic Congress. However, the Congress occupied an entirely different field and its organizers had studiously avoided encroachment upon the insurance field of the two national associations, which, of course, under the new order applied to the National Chiropractic Association.

Time is the leveler and revealer of all things, and the forecast of Dr. Carver, that ultimately one or the other of the old associations would be in full charge of the amalgamated body has definitely come true. The National Chiropractic Association of today is either more nor less than the old Universal Chiropractic [sic] Association in spirit and execution, if not in letter.

The statement in the last paragraph is not intended to be a criticism; it is only the statement of a fact. There is no reason why the National Chiropractic Association should not carry on in its legitimate scope very successfully. Like all other such things, wise management alone can keep the amalgamated body within the confines intended by its organizers.

It is to be hoped that the officers of the National Chiropractic Association will be able, by reviewing the history of both old national associations, to understand just what brought the National Chiropractic Association into existence, and that they will be wisely guided by remaining as nearly as possible within the scope of that objective.

CHAPTER XXVII
THE COMPREHENSIVE BROCHURE

Written for Committee in New York – Brief Succinct Presentation of Chiropractic Fundamentals – Comprehending Force and Material Departments Analysis of Each.

In 1929, there was a citizen league in New York City with over five thousand members. The league had a board of sixteen directors, from which they had selected an executive committee of seven.

The committee had been instructed by the league to investigate the scientific details of what they called "Carver Chiropractic," looking to the league, going behind Carver Chiropractic Institute, under a different name, financially and otherwise, if the investigation resulted favorably.

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The committee had been interviewing Drs. S.L. Leonard; H. Louis Trubenbach, and L.C. Peterson, who at that time were in charge of Carver Institute.

Dr. Leonard had turned over to the committee a set of Dr. Carver's text books; but after having kept the books for several weeks, they returned them, explaining that they were very busy men and hadn't time to read the books and wanted to know if he thought it possible that Dr. Carver would write a brief synopsis, comprehending fundamentally the ultimate of all that was stated in the books. Dr. Leonard replied to them that he did not know, but that he would try, so he wrote to Dr. Carver, requesting that character of synopsis; the brochure as here presented is the result.

Dr. Carver was just recovering from the serious breakdown of October, 1928, and weighed one hundred and twenty-six pounds at the time the request came. He immediately employed a first class male stenographer, one Ed Lewis – a nephew, by marriage, of Judge Evans.

They got settled to write at 10 o'clock on the morning of the tenth of October, 1929. Dr. Carver placed a pillow upon the table and leaned forward, resting his arms upon the pillow and his body upon his arms; and without getting up even to get a drink of water continued to dictate until 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon when the brochure was completed.

In about thirty days Dr. Carver received a most complimentary letter from the league committee, most highly complimenting the brochure and fully approving it; but for some reason, the facts of which he has never been informed, the league never organized the proposed education institution. The brochure is as follows:

"The scope of Chiropractic comprehends two grand divisions or departments:

First.

The non-material or force department, which would be called the department of the soul of man, if the word "soul" had not been involved in all religions, ancient and modern. But, in order to take away religious mysticism, it is called the force and intelligence of life, or, to more completely simplify the situation, it may in a very restricted sense be said to be nearly correctly styled, "nerve stimulus."

Second.

The material department, which comprehends all of the tissue compounds, which by the peculiar differentiation of their chemical constituents, ultimate in every character of tissue both normal and abnormal, and therefore presents all anatomic parts in the normal production and all anomalous parts in the abnormal production: hence, the material department includes the bio-anatomic, the physiologic, the pathologic and the symptomologic.

ANALYSIS OF FORCE DEPARTMENT

A. – The soul, of man, too often called the human soul, which of course it is not, must be conceived to have existed eternally and to have constantly possessed the potential qualities of perfection, that is

omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence; its relationship, therefore, to material man, that is to the human person, is that of life, intelligence, and power or force.

B. – No human being, so far, has ever been found who could describe the soul or life coming into existence, nor yet describe the soul or life passing out of existence. I do not attempt to say that the soul never came into existence and will never pass out of existence, but since it is not given to human capacity to conceive such a thing in explanatory terms, I do maintain that such a thing is beyond human limitations, and that the eternity of the soul or life is fixed and established so far as human mentality is concerned.

C. – It being impossible t conceive in explanatory language the soul or life coming into being, it is also impossible to conceive or believe that the human person is "alive." But it is perfectly simple and comprehensive to understand that the person, material man, is animated by life which may, for that purpose, be conceived as being the soul of man.

D. – The soul or life is immanent at the place where a new person is to be formulated. It takes hold upon the matter there presented and begins the operation of moving its particles about and amalgamating them and elaborating them into the primary material granule which is the beginning of that person, and continues this formulative process until the human person is produced.

E. – It is clear, from an observation of all of the circumstances, that it is when the spermatazoon enters the ovum in the act of impregnation, that the soul takes hold and takes control of the entire transaction; for it is then that the impregnated ovum sends out its cone of attraction to meet and welcome the incoming spermatazoon and begins its gravitation toward the place where its embedment may take place and where the process of gestation may be carried on.

F. – The two pronuclei under the control of the soul of life, that is to say, life, force and intelligence, approach each other in the "Cytoplasm," separate and disappear, to reappear again as fast as elaboration and amalgamation can be performed. First, into the primary granule, and then into other granules, which continue to enlarge the forming human.

G. – None can doubt that the awe-inspiring conduct taking place is a matter of the first importance, is a matter of sublime intelligence, and yet the soul and mind o the father and also of the mother are entirely disassociated from the transaction. The conduct taking lace, therefore, is the conduct intelligently supervised by the soul of the new person to be. The transactions that are taking place are entirely too accurate to be conceived as happening as a matter of chance, but must be conceived as being accomplished under the direct supervision of an intelligence and power, clearly prepared for the accomplishment of the given transaction, to-wit, that of producing a specific person.

H. – If the soul of man, if the life of man, before his material person has begun, had not been impressed with the image after which he was to be patterned, how may it be conceived that each person presents a specific image, a specific pattern different from all others of the untold numbers that have been produced.

It cannot be doubted that the soul of man, before any part f his material formulation began, was impressed with the image after which he was to be patterned, which image it proceeds to produce as nearly as he material at hand will permit, and continues to maintain after formulation, until adult size has been attained, and thereafter until the instability of matter renders such maintenance no longer possible.

I. – The soul or life immanent in the impregnated ovum, although the ovum is imbedded in the walls of the uterus, immediately begins the formulation, in the embryonic area thereof of all the parts of structures necessary to embryonic maintenance and nutritive supply. At the same time, the soul of the mother superintends the production of the counterparts of such structures, external but related to the embryonic area, to provide for the maintenance of the forming, new person. It will be remembered, however, that there is absolutely no connection between the two; but that the maternal placenta, and embryonic placenta are separate and distinct and continue to remain so throughout the entire period of gestation, the relationship between the two structures being that of contact, but not continuity.

J. – Let it be remembered that no blood from the mother ever enters the zygote, embryo or foetus; but that the processes of material support here, are the same as those of assimilation in the adult; and that, therefore, it is accomplished by nutritive chemistries in lymph being passed across from the villi of the maternal placenta to the villi of the embryonic placenta. Let it be remembered, however, that no corpuscles or leukocytes ever pass from the mother to the forming person, and yet very soon, in the process of gestation, there are leukocytes and white and red corpuscles in the embryonic placenta. The leukocytes are produced in the lymph glands of the embryonic placenta and passing into the blood become white corpuscles and by the process of carbodation of oxygen and oxidation of carbon soon change from white corpuscles into red, just as they always continue to do

throughout the animate period of the human person.

K. – If the soul of the new person, to be, were not impressed with the image after which he is to be patterned, there would be no such thing as family resemblances; reaching maturity, or attaining to full growth, or adult size, as we nearly always call it.

L. – If it were not true that the soul does the best it can to produce the image impressed upon it, but is prevented by the character of the matter furnished for its use, there would be no such thing as hereditary tissue tendency and hereditary predisposition; and the existence of these are not denied.

M. – If the soul did not possess at least the necessary intelligence for the use of the person to be, there would not be produced in a portion of the brain cortex the seat of consciousness and memory and a minding process, too frequently and incorrectly called mind. And, if it were not for the soul's defeat in the production of the image after which the person is to be patterned, the body and minding process of each person would be perfect; but we find these to be in exact ratio with the character and fineness of the structures produced; the minding process exactly at par with those portions of the brain in which it is produced.

N. – If the soul of man were not the life, intelligence, and animating force, humanity would never have been able, by trephining the skull to remove interference with brain conduct, and phases of insanity, spasms, etc., or, by restoring the relationship of certain parts of the body, to remove interference with nerves, and thus remove insanity, seizures, spasms, fever, pain, and practically all phases of abnormal function.

O. – If it were not for hereditary tissue tendency and the instability of matter, the soul would produce each human being exactly like the image of him impressed upon it before formulation started. But, because of these facts, remarkable and peculiar physical differentiations occur and the remarkable peculiarities of the minding process result; so that we have all gradations of the minding processes, from the idiot to the genius, and those remarkable and strange phases denominated, artists, musicians, orators, sculptors, mathematical wonders, mathematical nonentities, and all of the classifications of genius which are legion.

P. – And finally, after all other things have been said, the most profound proof that the soul formulates the person and maintains it, is found in the fact that when tissue conditions become such that the soul can no longer cope with the situation, it leaves the body and leaves it, for an instant, intact as fully as it was before, the difference being that it is wholly inanimate, whereas before it was animated by life, intelligence and power.

The specific difference then between a "dead man" and what we incorrectly call a "live one" is that the soul is immanent in the so-called live one, but is no longer immanent in that one which is called "dead," and is, therefore, scientifically denominated "inanimate."

ANALYSIS OF THE MATERIAL DEPARTMENT

It will be seen that this department is really not susceptible of any actual division, the whole phenomena being a review of the processes and conduct from the incipiency of the first granule of the new person to his dissolution. However, to offer some slight crutches to our understanding, I will challenge the impossible and make the effort at subdividing into departments.

BIO-ANATOMIC DEPARTMENT.

A. – The soul or life of man acting upon the gamates within the impregnated ovum, causes the formulation of the first granule of the new person.

B. – Continuing the process, the soul or life proceeds to elaborate and formulate other granules which it causes to cohere to the first one and to each other and to merge the original inanimate vibration into similitude, with that of the incipient granule, thus maintaining and extending the rhythm of animation and this process maintains to full maturity.

C. – The substances contained within the impregnated ovum must present in potential all of the characters of structure that are to be ultimately formulated, and that when matured constitute the complete anatomic structure.

D. – By the definite and peculiar elaboration of the material at hand and being furnished, the soul or life first formulates the brain and nerves, because in the brain, it must begin the establishment of that anatomic structure that in ripe time will become the seat of consciousness and memory, so that the minding process may be accomplished, and further because the soul must have specific material channels through which it may transmit life, intelligence and force to the various part of the body which, as growth and development go forward, are further and further away from the original place of formulation.

E. – And very soon after the formulation of the brain and nerves, the soul or life begins the formulation of the protective structures of the brain and nerves, that is, the meninges and skull, and the meninges of the neural tube and the vertebral column surrounding and composing it.

F. – As the body continues to develop and grow, nerve trunks extend from the brain through foramina in the skull, and through intervertebral foramina to ramify all of the animate structures of the body. Those nerve trunks continue to elongate as rapidly as body formulation continues, until adult development is reached.

G. – The soul continues to produce the structures needed for animation throughout the embryonic period in the order of importance; following the formulation of the brain with that of the liver and other glands; the heart, lungs, stomach, intestine, and finally the procreative apparatus. The lungs and digestive organs, it will be remembered, remain embryonic until birth, and the procreative organs after birth until puberty. The indication is perfectly clear that the intelligent arrangement is to have each of these organs ready for use when the necessities of the situation require it and then only; the brain being the primary organ, is formulated first; the great glands next, particularly those relative to liquid transportation; then the tubular heart, which only assumes its chambered conduct at birth; then the digestive system which commences operation soon after birth, when nutrition by mouth is introduced.

H. – After the skull and vertebral column have been formulated, for the protection of immediate vital processes, then the other anatomic structures which are incident to liquid transportation, respiration, and digestion are formed. Then come the somatic and appendal structures, which have primarily to do with vital protection and locomotion. Thus it is emphasized that the intelligent object to be attained is the construction of a series of anatomic structures, which surround and make certain the receipt, transmission and application of intelligent, animating force to all of the chemical formulae of the body in all of its parts.

THE PHYSIOLOGIC DEPARTMENT

It will be somewhat difficult to confine this subject to the brevity which the situation seems to demand, for physiology is a series of processes which must be described in detail as well as in universality.

Physiology is neither more nor less than the description of any and all phases of conduct or process that take place in the organism. It does not deal with abstract, chemical experimentation; but with concrete conduct and the explanation thereof quite in detail.

A. – The first physiologic conduct occurs when the soul or life of the new person to be takes hold of the situation and begins compelling the movement, in an intelligent manner, of the matter involved. The first physiology then, in the human person, is the beginning of the formulation of the first granule that, by addition of other granules, is ultimately to compose the complete person.

B. – The next important phase of physiology is the conduct by which chemistries no longer needed or usable in the economy of the person are carried to the placenta in lymph and extruded into the placenta of the mother; and nutritive chemistries and gasses are conveyed in lymph into the embryonic placenta from the placenta of the mother and thus transmitted to the economy of the forming person.

C. – Let us pass over the important department of physiologic procedures incident to growth and maturity of the fetus, by simply saying that they are accomplished by the same processes that continue throughout the animate period of the person; the difference being that in intrauterine existence, only portions of the physiologic process are peculiarly active, whereas, after birth, all of the physiologic processes seem to be equally active, and they will be discussed from the standpoint of adult physiology.

D. – The brain in all of its departments had been undergoing active physiologic conduct from its formulation until birth, except that part of its function which has to do with the minding process. The child is born without having exercised minding capacity; but with that portion of the brain in which the seat of consciousness and memory and, therefore, the minding process is to be produced, prepared for that development and office. A baby at full term, presents some phases of consciousness immediately upon birth, and proceeds to very rapid development of consciousness, memory, attention, affection and the incidental traits – so much so that by the time that it is two and a half years old, it has learned more than it will learn in all of the remainder of the animate period, no matter how long that may be.

E. – Remember that all this time the soul or life has been distributing intelligence and force throughout the whole body causing every phase of conduct that has occurred to take place, except those incident to the instability of matter and to general inertia.

F. – During the embryonic period, there has been a continuing and growing need for the process of liquid transportation, therefore, the heart, arteries, capillaries, veins and lymph structures, under the stimulation of soul or life force, have been measuring up to the needs of that intelligent conduct.

G. – In the adult, life force, soul force, or “nerve stimulus,” impels the blood from the heart, out through the arteries, through the capillaries, and back through the veins to the heart again, and then to the lungs for seration and then back to the heart ready for another adventure. Incidentally, it must be remembered that, at

the winking valves of the capillaries, lymph is extruded at every vasomotor impulse, for the nutrition, in the first instance of the structures in that area and for the growth of young structures therein, and for washing and cleansing and carrying away the debris of disintegrated matter through the lymph vessels; first into depuratory, veins through them back to the heart; incident to which process substances from intestinal absorption also enter the veins variously, and reach the heart. It will be seen that if life force is immanent in all parts of the organism and is undisturbed, that the physiology of liquid transportation will be carried on with rhythm, exactness and, therefore, normally.

H. – Incident to liquid transportation, the therapeutic world has called the heart a “pump.” The most cursory examination discloses to a scientific thinker, that if the heart were a pump, the walls of the vessels in the direction of gravitation would have to become thicker, the further from the heart to resist hydraulic pressure, and that the walls of the capillaries would have to be thicker than the arteries where they leave the heart; it will be remembered that this is so far from true that the capillary walls are composed of but one thin membrane, the cellular edges of which are not joined at certain places, and these gaps constitute the winking valves, which are necessary for the extrusion of lymph for nutrition.

I. – There has also been much discussion about the pulse; it has been contended that the pulse is the pump drive of the heart, but since the ventricals of the heart have only sufficient power to empty themselves, the real physiologic fact concerning the pulse must be stated. It is of the first importance that the blood in the arterial system be kept homogenous in order that on the pulmonary side aeration may be accomplished equally in all parts of the lungs to the whole volume of blood, and so that, on the systemic side, every part of the body shall, regardless of gravity, receive its proper share of nutritive blood and lymph. These systems are constructed so that the force from the nerves, ramifying the arteries, is applied in such spasmodic way, as to produce in the arterial walls diastoles and systoles which keep the blood constantly churned, therefore, in condition that the same kind of blood respectively is presented at all the capillaries.

J. – All that needs to be said as to respiration, is that it commences when the placental aeration ceases, and is the same character of means for furnishing the extra uterine organism, with the gases of the air, and permitting the elimination into the air of the gases no longer needed in the economy of the body. It will be observed that with normal tissue construction and unobstructed transmission of life force through all of the nerves ending in the lungs and the relative somatic structures, the function will be rhythmic, that is physiologic, or the normal respiratory process.

K. – What has been said about the respiratory system is equally true of the digestive. It only comes into use when placental nutrition ceases, and if all of the parts of the digestive system are normally formed, as well as the incidental somatic structures, life force will be delivered at all of the nerve ends throughout the system without interference, and the digestive processes will be, not only physiologic, but normal.

L. – The physiologic action of the glandular structures perform their first office to liquid transportation, and their incidental offices to the various other systems and the same law of physiologic and, therefore, normal conduct prevails; that is, if soul or life force is conveyed to and through all of the glandular structures and delivered at all the nerve ends without interference, all of the chemical elaborations, conduct and reactions will be normal and the glands will be said to properly perform their normal, physiologic functions.

M. – It is not necessary to go further into detail, but merely to say, that the procreative apparatus, will perform its physiologic function, if life force reaches and is delivered at the ends of the nerves in all of its parts, without interference or obstruction, and this is true of every other part of the organism.

N. – In conclusion, it will be seen that physiology can only be performed when anatomic structure is complete, that is, when each part of the body is sufficiently near the right size, color, shape and density; so that anatomic relationship is established and maintained, which means: that there is normal receipt of life force into the brain cortex; normal transmission of life force from the cortex through all of the nerve channels without interference, to every part of the body; and normal physiologic reaction in response to soul or life force, at the ends of the nerves, in every part of the organism.

THE PATHOLOGIC DEPARTMENT

It seems almost useless to say that pathology is a process, or is a series of processes, that immediately succeeds to the physiologic when, for any reason, the physiologic process is aborted or interfered with or encroached upon or lessened to an abnormal extent. It would therefore, be as impossible to state all of the phases of the pathologic process as it would be to state all of the phases of the physiologic process. However, the following things are necessary to the pathologic process:

A. – That a structure or structures are not anatomically formed, and of course it is understood that, when a

structure or structures are not anatomically formed, they are anomalously formed. It will be readily understood that physiologic conduct cannot be performed by anomalous structures, but that the conduct performed by the operation of anomalous must always be as pathologic or abnormal as the structures fail to be of the right size, shape, color, and density to conform to the anatomic.

B. – Structures may fail to be of complete anatomic formulation, because of lack of proper chemistries incident to embryonic formation, not amounting to what is ordinarily classes as anomaly, and also, tissues may fail of anatomic formation because of adverse hereditary tissue tendency or adverse congenital influences. In any of these there will be the same ratio of pathologic conduct as the parts fail to be of anatomic completeness; that is to say, fail to present the right size, color, shape and density.

C. – Pathology and the pathologic process is always induced by interference with the receipt of life force into the brain, or the transmission of life force through the channels called “nerves,” or the application of life force, without obstruction or interference, at the ends of nerves to the tissue constituents.

D. – It will be observed that pathology begins in a given organism with occlusion of life force and the incipiency of abnormal chemical compounds, or with either of these, for in the event of one of these occurring the other soon follows and continues always in ratio, as to scope and gravity, to the extent or number of nerves occluded and the virility of the adverse chemistry which is primary or incident thereto. Pathology then, consists of just one disease but with a multitude of phases of expression.

E. – It is not absolutely necessary that pathology shall be introduced by occlusion of nerve stimulus or life force, but may be introduced by the inoculation or accumulation of adverse chemistries, such as bacterial virus, serums, vaccines, ptomaines, conines and the like in the body. But, this is not definitely significant because the introduction or accumulation of such adverse chemistries which are irritants, will instantly produce occlusion of life force or nerve stimulus to the area by motor reaction, and motor reactive, occlusion will be in direct ratio to the irritation and failure of resistance incident to the adverse chemistries.

F. – Pathology is often produced or made much graver by adverse autosuggestion, which operates as an irritant and produces motor reaction, occluding life force or nerve stimulus, which sets up the production or increase in the production, or accumulation of adverse chemistries.

G. – Occlusion of life force, motor reaction and accumulation of adverse chemistries are fundamental in the production of every pathologic phase, even those primarily dependent upon anomalous tissue formation, adverse hereditary tissue tendency, or adverse congenital influence.

H. – Fever has been discussed and many theories as to it exploited; but, by way of illustrating the principles involved in that phase of pathology from the chiropractic standpoint, let it be understood that what is called heat is produced in exactly the same way anywhere that it is produced. Force, acting in a specific way upon active chemistries, results in increasing their atomic vibration and, therefore, their atomic friction, which results in that increased chemical change called combustion and, therefore, heat. To illustrate, put shavings upon the grate, light wood over them, heavier wood over that, and a little coal on top, friction a match, touch the blaze to the shavings, turn on the draught and you soon have a fire and much increased friction, vibration and heat. Substantially the same process in the human organism results in fever or inflammation, that is occlusion of life force or stimulus, the slowing of liquid transportation in the area or areas, resulting in congestion, motor reaction, with concentration of greater force from a larger or wider cortical area, with lessened assimilation, increased disintegration, retained morbidity, coarsened vibration, increased friction, increased combustion, and, therefore, increased heat called fever or inflammation. The kind of fever or inflammation, figured from the standpoint of the phases, is determined by the character of adverse chemistries involved.

SYMPTOMOLOGIC DEPARTMENT

It will not be necessary to much more than define symptomology [sic], which from the chiropractic standpoint means simply the character of expression or the characters of expression of the pathologic process. A Chiropractor reads the symptoms of pathology from three standpoints: Anomaly, adverse chemistry, and evidence of occlusion of or interference with life force or nerve stimulus.

A. – In making his appraisement of the symptomologic situation, the Chiropractor carefully examines the body and from it deduces the image after which it was originally patterned, then approximates the deviation of the present anatomic formation as to all parts, and deduces from that anatomic situation the amount of distortion, and therefore, abnormal expression. He then considers every evidence of adverse hereditary tissue tendency, and adverse congenital influence, and assesses the degree of interference with the transmission of life force – nerve stimulus – and the expression therefrom which the situation necessitates. This investigation

will occupy his most painstaking scrutiny, for the correct appraisement of such situations, requires more knowledge and experience than any other part of his diagnosis.

B. –After having assessed all of the anatomic deficiencies, he then proceeds to carefully investigate for injuries that may have occurred to the body or any part of it as incident to its sojourn and journey in this animate period. In this department he may find that there have been skull injuries, fractures of bones, luxations, dislocations, subluxations, cuts, tears, bruises, gunshot wounds, etc., that have changed anatomic relationship in such way as to occlude, interrupt or interfere with the receipt, transmission, and application of life or nerve force at the ends of the nerves in some place or places in the body; and if so, he assesses the gravity of that effect and reaches his conclusion as to the amount of adverse chemical effect that has ensued.
C. – Having thus very carefully assessed the anatomic phases of the body, the evidence of irritants and irritation by the introduction of adverse chemistries, and of the specific injuries to the body incident to its experiences, in this animate existence, he amalgamates all these and forms the mental picture of the character and degree of adversity in the various parts of the organism under consideration. And, from all these, arrives at this prognosis which may be anything from slight palliation to complete recovery, or slow or hasty dissolution.

BASIC FUNDAMENTALS

The scientific student having read so far will be prepared for the basic fundamentals, of the science of chiropractic.

A. – The biologic law is that unrestrained or unobstructed soul or life force acting upon properly, that is, normally prepared matter results in the formation of an anatomic body closely following the image impressed upon the soul to produce; that is, to say, a body each part of which closely approximates the right anatomic size, shape, color and density.

B. – That in such a body there will be normal receipt of nerve stimulus or life force into the brain cortex, which will be normally transmitted from the cortex of the brain through the nerve channels and will be normally distributed to all of the tissue constituents through the ends of all the nerves.

C. – And that in a body thus anatomically formed and with this character of transmission of life force, all of the tissue forming tendencies will approximate right consistence and the body will, therefore, be approximately normal and its conduct physiologic.

D. – Any change from any of the conditions enumerated; that is to say, anatomic formation, normal receipt, transmission or application of life force, or the introduction of accumulation of adverse chemistries, or any anatomid injury producing disrelationship will operate to occlude the normal and unobstructed receipt of life force, into the brain cortex, or the transmission of soul or nerve force through the nerve channels, or delivery of soul or life force normally at the ends of the nerves, either or any combination of these will result in the body becoming pathologic in the parts affected, and incidentally and relatively in all of its parts.

E. – The gravity of the pathology produced will always be in exact ratio to the failure of anatomic function, anomaly, adverse hereditary tissue tendency, adverse congenital influences, and the gravity of injuries incident to the history of the organism on its animate journey in this environment.

F. – Anatomic relationship is the primary and paramount need of an organism, laboring under any of the adversities stated in this brochure; but particularly under the principles of Chiropractic; therefore, The Art of Chiropractic, in its various steps and procedures to restore anatomic relationship is of the very first importance.

G. – The art of Chiropractic consists in a system of manipulation properly denominated “relating” or “adjusting” with the hands, to restore to the distorted body anatomic relationship. In any case where restoration of anatomic relationship may be accomplished, the patient can be fully restored; but if anatomic relationship cannot be accomplished, then palliation can be accomplished only to the extent that anatomic relationship can be restored. However, where it is impossible, because of excessive irritation and moor reaction, to make definite, survival advance toward securing anatomic relationship, the case is fatal and will soon end in dissolution, that is to say, by the soul leaving the body, and leaving it inanimate, to separate under universal vibration, into the original particles and characters of substance from which it was taken, for the purpose of anatomic formulation, and the function of animation.

H. – Securing an approach toward relationship, by the process of adjusting or relating by hand, removes interference with nerves and permits soul or life force – stimulation thus increasing liquid transportation; washing and cleansing all parts of the body and freeing them from any and all adverse chemistries, including bacterial virus, serums vaccines, ptomaines, morbid accumulations and the like. And when, by this restored function, such adverse chemistries are removed, the result will be anatomic relationship and physiologic function and the person will be well.

I. – Up to this time, no system or method known to mankind has proved so efficacious in removing adverse chemistries and restoring anatomic relationship as has the application of the principles of the science of Chiropractic, applied through the art of Chiropractic in the simple process ordinarily referred to as adjusting or relating the person.

EXPLANATORY MATTER

1. The word “soul” has been so carefully defined that it seems unnecessary to go further in that direction; however, it is mentioned for the purpose of saying that soul, is spoken of here, in the sense of life, intelligence, and animating power, and in that sense has nothing to do with the minding process any more than with any other function of the organism; that is to say, it stands in the relation of causation to each and every function.

II. There is no such thing as the “human soul.” If there were, the soul would come into existence when the person did and would pass out of existence when the person did, and these facts would render it impossible to believe in the eternity of the soul.

III. “Immanent” is used, not wholly within the scope given by the dictionaries, but is used in the sense of pervading, occupying, being omnipresent in, but not inhering in or having any part with the body. The thought desired to be transmitted being, that the soul occupies the whole body, just a s a bucket full of ether would occupy all of the space therein, although the bucket were at the same time full of water, neither having anything to do with the other, from the standpoint of disturbed occupancy.

IV. Finding no word in chemistry as now promulgated carrying the meaning desired in this connection, the terms “carbodation of oxygen” and “oxidation of carbon” have been used, for the purpose of expressing both sides of that peculiar process called “rusting.” When a bright piece of steel is left out in the damp overnight and it is rusty in the morning, it is as scientific to say it has undergone carbodation of oxygen as it is to say that it has undergone oxidation of carbon. By the same process, an elaboration takes place in the substance of white corpuscles formulating a peculiar rust, which causes them to show red under transillumination. For, of course, blood corpuscles are never red except under transillumination. This is equivalent to saying that hemoglobin is neither more nor less than a species of rust, and would not occur but for the traces of metal in the human economy; and that red corpuscles cease to be valuable in a functional way, when rust accumulates in their substance to senility; then they disintegrate and their accumulated coloring matter and other materials are used in other phases of body economy.

V. “Bio”: Abbreviation for biologic, is used here to mean animate and not to mean “alive,” or “living.”

VI. “Vasomotor impulse” is used from the standpoint of the nerves that ramify arteries and veins and capillaries and impel the blood movement in such vessels, which have heretofore been called “Vasomotor nerves.” The word “impulse” is used to distinguish spasmodic impulsion of force, from the continuous and rhythmic application of such force.

CHAPTER XXVIII
DIVERGENCIES

B.J. Started with X-Ray – Benedict Lust with Naturopathy – Pacific College Continued Medical Divergence – Followed Incidentally Physio-Therapy – All Medical Auxiliaries.

It goes without saying that the science of Chiropractic consists in the systematized and classified truths respecting that very comprehensive subject.

It is also as completely apparent that the art of Chiropractic consists in a manipulation of the human body or that of any vertebrate with the hands only, and that the art of Chiropractic does not go beyond specific manipulation by hand.

The various manipulations used by Chiropractors from the incipiency of its practice which may fairly be said to have begun in 1898 with the graduation of the first student instructed by Dr. Daniel David Palmer at Davenport, Iowa, have been called variously “adjustment,” “adjusting,” “treatment,” “relating,” etc.; but manipulation has always been by hand.

The first divergence from the “by-hand” work of the Chiropractor, instituted by Dr. Daniel David Palmer,

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occurred in 1908 when Dr. Bartlett Joshua Palmer introduced into his work the X-ray Machine.

It is true that B.J. as he calls himself, undertook to sidestep the force of his divergence from Chiropractic, by proclaiming that the X-Ray was only used by him as a diagnostic machine and not for treatment in any way or manner whatsoever.

This diagnostic alibi, however, is not sufficient and will not stand up under the searching rays of truth. The adoption of the X-ray was nothing more or less than a step outside Chiropractic, and served to introduce the

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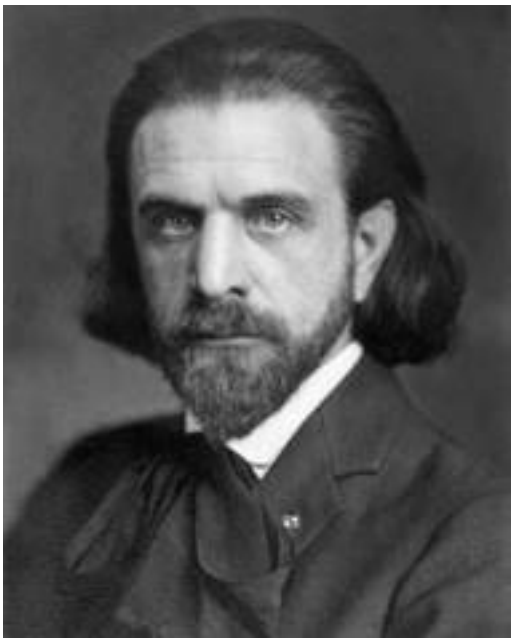
proposition of "mixing," which has been maintained by the same person up to this time.

The writing of this chapter occurred in April, 1936, and references made herein "to this time," "to this day," and "during the history of Chiropractic" will all be limited by the date just stated.



B.J. Palmer, D.C., Ph.C., circa 1920

It is true that B.J. Palmer undertakes to avoid the force of historical act that he introduced the mixing proposition with the introduction of x-ray, but the fact that he has widely instructed his students that the use of the x-ray is necessary to Chiropractic diagnosis or analysis and had succeeded in securing a great majority of them to use the machines, puts him in a place the denial is impossible.

It may be said that there is commercial justification for B.J.'s conduct when the historical fact is known that he received a commission from the x-ray companies for every machine sold to a graduate of his institution, and continues to receive that commercial benefit, if such it may be called, to the present time.

It is, therefore, difficult to know whether Bartlett Joshua Palmer really thought that the x-ray was an assistance to a Chiropractor or whether he merely advocated its use in order that he might reap the benefit from the sales of x-ray machines.

In this connection, it must be remembered that Dr. Daniel David Palmer never used an x-ray for diagnostic or any other purpose and was fully as expert when he passed away as his son has become up to this day.

Quite early in the history of Chiropractic, perhaps around 1915, one Benedict Lust in New York City, who claims to have been commissioned in Germany by a good Catholic priest, named Father John, to come to American and teach Father John's system which consists very largely of hydro-therapy accompanied by vegetarianism and barefooted exercise, etc., introduced as a part of his work a department which he called "Chiropractic."

Benedict Lust, M.D., N.D.

Benedict Lust pretended to some knowledge of Chiropractic, but since he ran a large sanitarium in Florida and one in New Jersey, it is quite plainly seen that his chief attention was to the Father John system of therapy and not to Chiropractic.

About the same time, that is 1915, one F.W. Collins began teaching what he called Chiropractic, his first education in that system having been taken by correspondence from the Palmer School of Chiropractic. Later he was connected with Lust and a fellow by the name of Allan, but finally, around 1916, organized in Newark, New Jersey what he called the "New Jersey School of Chiropractic," the name of which he changed within a year or two to the "Mecca College of Chiropractic." From the very outset he taught a conglomeration of therapy together with certain phases of Chiropractic.

In 1917 the author of this history gave a post graduate course at Dr. Benedict Lust's institution in New York City and also a course at Dr. Collin's Mecca School in Newark, New Jersey, and makes the historical statements with regard to those institutions from his intimate knowledge of them obtained as stated.

Somewhere around 1906, the National School was organized in Chicago, and for a long time assumed to teach Chiropractic by correspondence, along with a great many other branches of therapy.

Finally, around 1915, that institution began to require students to come there at the close of their correspondence course and take a few weeks in resident instruction. A little later, it entirely did away with its correspondence course, but the National has always been a mixing school, has always been in the hands of medical doctors, and has taught a great deal of therapy and does so to this day, teaching all branches of physio-therapy as well as medical diagnosis.

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In 1902, Dr. Daniel David Palmer left Davenport and went to Portland, Oregon and joined hands with two or three medical physicians and organized what was called the "Pacific College of Chiropractic." The doctors who went in with him took his first course in Chiropractic and when they thought they knew as much about adjusting as he did, they turned him out and took over the institution, and in 1904 Dr. Palmer came back to Davenport and again entered business with his son.

The Pacific College of Chiropractic continued to teach every phase of therapy and has continued to do the same thing every since. It is now known under the name and style of "Western States College," and is particularly under the direction of Dr. A. Budden who went to it from the National School of Chicago. It was through the administration offices and influence of this college that long before the profession was ready for it, a curriculum of three years of nine months each was established and finally conforming to that curriculum, a law was passed in Oregon establishing this unnecessarily long course, most of which was devoted to the study of therapy and in no

sense Chiropractic.

The unreasonableness of the time study requirement of the Oregon law brought it into such disrepute and under so much criticism on the part of Chiropractors generally, not only in that state but in many states, that finally, taking advantage of the situation, the law was repealed and a Basic Science law enacted.

It will be observed historically, that up to this time, except for the divergence incident to the introduction of the X-ray machine, all of the other schools mentioned were really never anything but mixed concerns and still this could have been endured but this therapeutic teaching gave father to the idea, that to have sufficient course in Chiropractic, one had to have many courses in many things, which did not by any means comport with the instruction of the old master, Dr. Daniel David Palmer, nor with any of those who followed definitely and specifically in his footsteps.

The Chiropractic profession, as such, from 1906 until 1924 stuck definitely to the fundamental principles of the science of Chiropractic and the fundamental principles of the art of Chiropractic and frowned upon and refused to be connected with any divergence from that Simon-pure application of Chiropractic.

It is wholesome to look back upon that period of the history of Chiropractic, between 1906 and 1924, and to see what tremendous strides the profession made. Starting in with one patient and one Chiropractor in 1906, there was over 25,000 practicing Chiropractors in the United States in 1924, and practically all of the states in the Union had to some extent and in some way legally recognized the practice of Chiropractic; and there was at least 40,000,000 Chiropractic boosters in the United States.

In March, 1924, Dr. Bartlett Joshua Palmer announced that all he had taught up to that time was wrong but that what he taught about the Neurocalometer was absolutely accurate, and pointed the way to the accurate practice of Chiropractic and brought the machine out and began its demonstration quite all over the United States to such an extent that he had leased about 7,000 before that year ended.

It was a remarkable fact that B.J. would not sell a Neurocalometer. It had to be leased, and the lease price was $2,250.00, $600.00 of which was cash to put the lease hold into effect.

This astonishing, not to say shocking statement, made by the man, who from 1906 to 1924, had posed as the leader of the Chiropractic world, that all he had taught up to that time was entirely wrong, threw the profession, as it were, upon its haunches and so completely paralized [sic] individual action that really nothing was done about it. Those of B.J.'s followers who knew that there was no value in the machine did not dare to say anything, but kept still and remained on the band wagon. B.J.'s people, under the scare spell, leased the machine wholesale.

The neurocalometer was made in two parts. A rosewood box carrying the heat registration apparatus with an extension cord and applicators which were supposed to transmit heat to the box. Those leasing the machine were not permitted to open the box or to, in any manner, investigate any part of the apparatus, under the very strict pains and penalties.

The leasing of the Neurocalometer fell off rapidly after 1924. So much so that it was almost at a stand still in the spring of 1930. At which time the ever fertile and resourceful Dr. Bartlett Joshua Palmer brought out what he called the "Hole in One" which contained all the parts of the Neurocalometer in one box. He now pretends that the "Hole in One" refers to the treatment and not to the new machine; but the author of this history heard his first public lecture on the "Hole in One" and remembers that it was carefully explained that all the parts of the machine were now in one container – "the whole in one," as it were – and was an extremely valuable diagnostic instrument, a great improvement over the old one.

Notwithstanding all of the divergencies [sic] from Chiropractic, by all these schools and people, the profession in the main stuck pretty closely to fundamental Chiropractic until the panic of 1929, when anything like reliable business very generally disappeared, and then came a wild stampede on the part of all those graduates and assumed chiropractors who had been well grounded even made the panic an excuse to join the hysteria of Doodlebugers.

In 1929 and 1930 practically every Chiropractic educational institution went, at least to some extent, into physio-therapy and other branches of medicine, and the stampede spread all over the nation; but was particularly and more aggressively taken up on the Atlantic and Pacific sea boards, the educational institutions of Mississippi Valley generally continuing somewhat in their old course.

It was in October, 1928 that Dr. Willard Carver of Oklahoma City, the strict follower of straight fundamental

Chiropractic, as a result of having overworked for twenty-five years, broke down and was compelled to turn over his institutions not at Oklahoma City, to others, and finally the one at Oklahoma City, to younger men who were graduates of Carver College and who had been of the faculty. From his sick bed, he instructed Dr. Bera A. Smith, the superintendent of faculty, to get a machine or two and to demonstrate the fallacy of such things. When he got so he could hobble around, in the summer of 1929, what was his surprise to find Carver College full of auxiliary machines, and instead of the faculty teaching the futility of their use, found them teaching the value of the use of physio-therapy; and instead of teaching the students not to be victims of high powered salesmen, were teaching them to be hot victims of the hysteria.

Dr. Carver insisted that if this was going to be continued that another institution would have to be formed to take the responsibility and conduct of such instructions, and a common law trust was formed, and from that time until the end of January, 1933, the institution in charge under that common law trust, continued to teach all of the auxiliary therapies, including x-ray; but not including the Neurocalometer.

On the twenty-eighth day of January, 1933, the incorporation Carver Chiropractic College – President and Dean, Willard Carver, Manager and Treasurer, J. Dean Park – took over the institution and in the contract required every auxiliary apparatus, along with every other department of medicine, to be removed from the property; and from that day until now the science of Chiropractic in its fundamental purity, and the art of adjusting in its simplicity is taught within the walls of Carver Chiropractic College as it was from 1906 to 1929, during all of which time it never saw occasion to use any medical assistance to diagnosis, or the use of any auxiliary of any kind or character for treatment purposes.

So far as the author of this history knows, Carver Chiropractic College at Oklahoma City is the only Chiropractic educational institution left that teaches nothing whatever but the science of Chiropractic and the fundamental art of Chiropractic without any auxiliaries of any kind or character whatsoever.

Homer G. Beatty, D.C., circa 1925

It was in 1928 or there about, that Dr. Homer G. Beatty of Denver began to slip and to adopt the instruction of certain branches of physio-therapy. He increased this as he went more deeply into certain organizational influences until finally in 1935, he had gotten so confused in his ideas of Chiropractic that he took down the name “Colorado Chiropractic University” and changed the name of his institution to “University of Natural Healing Arts,” thus completely abandoning Chiropractic as a profession.

The conduct just stated, on the part of Dr. Homer G. Beatty, was indeed very remarkable. There was a time when he was well grounded in the science of Chiropractic and well grounded in the art of its application. He could have easily remained in the forefront of his profession and could have helped largely to maintain the purity of instruction of Chiropractic and the purity of the practice of the art.

One stands today and reviews the remarkable situation, the nauseating conglomeration of instruction given

under the guise of Chiropractic, and wonders whither we are drifting and what will be the end. The thought comes unasked, "Must the grand old ship of Chiropractic go down in the swirls and eddies, merely because of lack of staunch seaman to guide its way?"

It would seem in the premises perfectly justifiable on the part of the medical world if they used their extreme power and declared that the Chiropractic profession had ceased to be such and is now a profession of medicine dealing with medical auxiliaries. It is the fear of this author that the medical world will come to itself and will assume precisely that attitude, which would be justified in the premises, and will, as it easily can, sing the death song of the once great Chiropractic profession.

Willard Carver, LL.B., D.C., circa 1940

All though would have been necessary in 1906 to have put Chiropractic in the sun would have been for every Chiropractic leader or instructor to have stood in his place as solidly as the Rock of Gibraltar and insisted upon nothing but the use of the hands, eyes, ears, and nose as diagnostic factors, studying deeply and comprehending that there is a geometry of Chiropractic that makes its diagnosis absolutely accurate, and just have left all auxiliary situations alone with the medical profession where they belong.

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[1] "Spiritist" was also referred to as "spiritualist."

[2] This phrase was lined through in the surviving copy of the manusript.

[3]
This lady's name was Minora Paxson, D.C.
[4]
The name of this school was the American School of Chiropractic & Nature Cure.
[5]
Carver is incorrect about this; D.D. Palmer headed for Pasadena, California, where he established a home and office (Zarbuck & Hayes, 1990).
[6]
Born in 1882, B.J. Palmer was 20 years old at this time (Keating, 1997, p. 1).
[7]
Several sources bear out B.J. Palmer's assertion of a settlement (see Dye, 1939, p. 189; Truax, 1904).
[8]
D.D. Palmer's brother's name was Thomas J. Palmer.
[9]
The D.D. Palmer College of Chiropractic did not open its doors until November 1908; there may have been a Pacific College of Chiropractic operating in Portland, Oregon as early as 1907, but it was not incorporated until 1909 (Ritter, 1991).
[10]
D.D. Palmer's Santa Barbara school operated in 1904 (Zarbuck & Hayes, 1990); in 1908 he established the D.D. Palmer College of Chiropractic in Portland, Oregon (Ritter, 1991).
[11]
The National School of Chiropractic was founded in Davenport, Iowa in 1906 and relocated to Chicago in 1908 (Beideman, 1995).
[12]
Minora Paxson, D.C.
[13]
Carver here refers to *Modernized Chiropractic* (Smith, Langworthy & Paxson, 1906).
[14]
Carver is referring to Abrams, 1910.
[15]
Carver here refers to the works of Alva Gregory, M.D., D.C., one of the earliest graduates of the Carver-Denny College of Chiropractic (Gregory, 1912, 1914).
[16]
Carver refers to Arthur L. Forster, M.D., D.C., who later served as corporate secretary of the National College of Chiropractic (Beideman, 1995).
[17]
Carver may be referring to either Riley (1918) or Riley (1919).
[18]
The content of D.D. Palmer's (1910) text was drawn from the content of the magazine of similar title, The Chiropractor Adjuster, published by the D.D. Palmer College of Chiropractic (Keating, 1993).
[19]
The organization's correct name was the Universal Chiropractors Association (Turner, 1931, p. 165).
[20]
The American Chiropractic Association to which Carver refers (there have been five so named organizations) was organized as a membership society in 1922 (Keating, 1996).
[21]
Carver is incorrect; the Chiropractic Health Bureau, forerunner of today's International Chiropractors' Association, was established in September 1926 (Gibbons, 1986; Keating, 1997, pp. 214-5). Carver may have also been confusing the Chiropractic Health Bureau with the American Bureau of Chiropractic, a patients' group organized by William Werner, D.C. of New York City.
[22]
This repetition appears in the original manuscript.

[23]

This “other gentleman” was probably attorney Tom Morris, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin and chief legal counsel for the UCA.

[24]

Palmer’s death certificate, filed with both the county of Los Angeles and the State of California, indicated that he died on 20 October 1913; the cause of death was typhoid fever (Siordia & Keating, 1999).

[25]

Actually, B.J. Palmer held the office of secretary of the Universal Chiropractors’ Association until 1925 (Keating, 1997, pp. 247-8).

[26]

Carver incorrectly refers to the “Universal Chiropractic Association”; the actual name was Universal Chiropractors’ Association.

[27]

Alternative information suggests that this ACA was chartered in 1922 (Keating, 1996).

[28]

Carver is probably here referring to Thure C. Peterson, D.C., later president of the Chiropractic Institute of New York and chairman of the NCA Council on Education (Keating, 1995; Keating et al., 1998).

[29]

Actually, B.J. introduced x-ray technology at the Palmer School of Chiropractic in 1910 (Keating, 1997, pp. 68-70).

[30]

The earliest known concerns about “mixing” were raised in 1902 by D.D. Palmer, in reaction to a business overture made by Solon M. Langworthy, D.C. to B.J. Palmer, D.C. (Keating, 1997, pp. 28-9). “Nature cure” methods were subsequently part of the curriculum at Langworthy’s American School of Chiropractic & Nature Cure in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

[31]

D.D. Palmer did not relocate to Portland until November 1908, at which point the Pacific College of Chiropractic was alredy in operation (Keating, 2002). Palmer’s 1902 departure from Davenport led him to establish a practice in Pasadena, California.